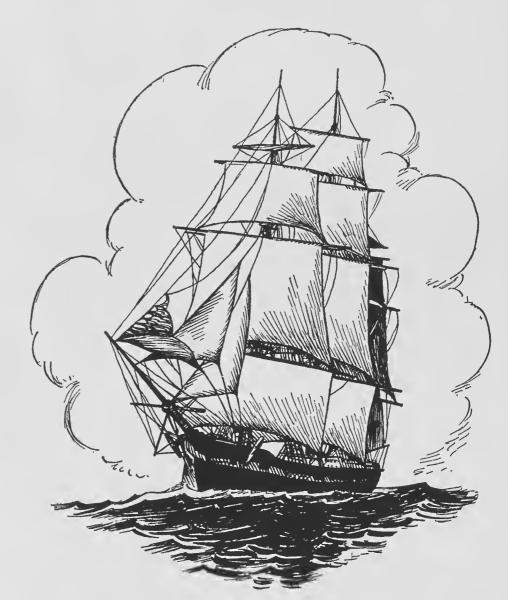


Outward Bound...

The Fiftieth Anniversary of United Grain Growers Limited as western Canada's pioneer co-operative is an occasion for celebration. Farmers and their families in every prairie district have directly or indirectly benefited by U.G.G.'s fifty years of service to Western Agriculture . . . These benefits include vastly improved conditions of handling and marketing farm production; greatly improved elevator service; finest quality and equitable values in the purchase of farm supplies; support and assistance given to universities in agricultural research; submission at highest level of problems which affect the farmers' interest . . . a notable example is the recently approved revision of freight charges on western grain with a consequent saving to western farmers of several million dollars annually.

In all of these directions U.G.G. has played a pioneer's part.



1906-across fifty years-1956



Now—after 50 years of successful voyaging in the interest of the farmer—the good ship U.G.G., like the pioneer galleons of old, is outward bound into the future in search of new ways and means of benefiting Western Agriculture . . . The next fifty years will undoubtedly bring many changes. Many problems will need to be met and solved. Many difficulties are bound to be encountered which will require experience and devoted service to overcome.

The fifty years of successful achievement, of experience and service, of United Grain Growers Limited, will undoubtedly commend itself to western farmers as one of their most valuable assets for the future . . . The continued loyal support of western farmers in delivering a substantial proportion of their grain at U.G.G. elevators and in the purchase of quality farm supplies will help to strengthen the hand of this pioneer farmers' Company in its vitally important mission of "Service to Agriculture and to the Individual Farmer."

United Grain Growers

LIMITED



[Eva Luoma photo

THE Country GUIDE

Weather Forecast—by Dr. Irving P. Krick and Associates.
Under the Peace Tower—by Hugh Boyd

From Cover to Cover october, 1956

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	A Man and His Dog-by Sydney Moorhouse
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	Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors—No. 56—by Clarence Tillenius
	Sketch rud Ouror-Doors-No. 30-by Cidrence Thienius

COVER: It's turkey time again. From Thanksgiving through to Christmas and beyond, the turkey ranches and farms are working at full pressure to satisfy the big demand. These handsome Whites were photographed by Eva Luoma.

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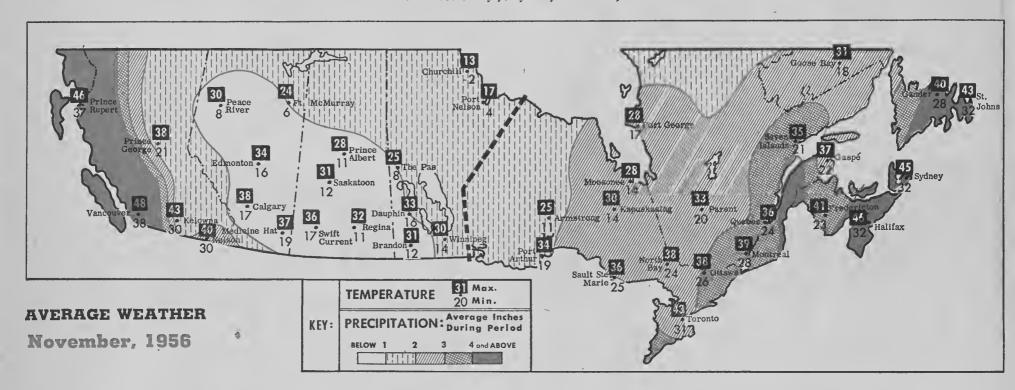
IT PAYS TO LOOK FOR THE PENMANS LABEL

Weather Forecast

Prepared by
DR. IRVING P. KRICK
and Associates

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.

It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

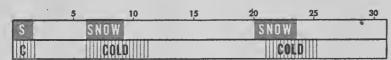


Alberta

Snow and cold, carrying over from late October, will extend through the first day or two of November. This will be a forerunner of things to come . . . cold, snowy weather, much in common with last November, will persist through much of the month. Major cold outbreaks with accompanying snowfall can be expected about the 6th and 21st. There will be little intervening warming of real consequence. Temperatures are expected to average in the neighborhood of four to eight

degrees below normal. Temperatures averaged as much as 20 degrees below normal last November.

Precipitation, entirely snow, should equal or exceed the usual amounts realized in November. The bulk of the snowfall is expected to be associated with the advancing cold air masses. Agricultural activity will be slowed materially, with stock going on feed early. Interests will be turning quickly to curling and hockey as the Stampeders and Eskimos close out the football season.



Saskatchewan

PRECIPITATION

NOV.

TEMPERATURE

Signs of an early winter . . . cold air will push into the province in late October and the first day or two of November spreading snow in its wake. This outbreak will set the pattern for November, as wintery weather hangs on for the greater part of the month. Two especially strong Polar air masses should invade Saskatchewan . . . first, about the 6th, again about the 21st. Temperatures will fall six to twelve degrees below the ordinary mean temperature for November . . . probably a

little warmer than the 15 to 20-degree deficits experienced last November in the province.

Snowfall will accompany each of the major cold snaps, with amounts about normal for the season in the west, diminishing to small deficiencies in the east. Agricultural activity will be limited and stock are likely to take up early residence in feedlots. The Saskatchewan Roughriders will no doubt gladly pass the season along to curling and hockey enthusiasts in the kind of weather that is expected. V

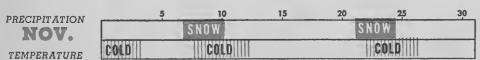


Manitoba

November will be rudely introduced by snow and cold . . . holdovers from the last few days of October. The cold air mass will be merely a token warning of things to come. Two sharp Polar outbreaks are in prospect, with the first penetrating the province about the 7th or 8th, and the second about the 21st or 22nd. Any intervening warming should be of little consequence; rather the cold will be supplemented by additional pushes out of the North. Temperatures are expected to

average four to ten degrees below normal . . . a little warmer than last year at the same time.

Precipitation is not likely to measure up to normal. Principal amounts. confined mostly to snow, are expected to accompany the invading Polar air between the 6th and 10th, 21st and 25th. Farm activity should slow to a winter pace . . . expenses turning upward as livestock go on feed. Meanwhile, off the farm, it is probable that curling and hockey will cut into the football season.

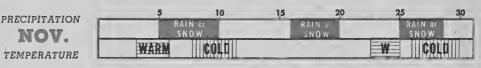


Ontario

October should end quietly, after a little chilly weather, including some rain or snow, toward the 25th. November will be marked by contrasts . . . alternating periods of relatively mild and cold weather. Polar air will pervade the province on several days about the 10th, and again about the 27th. A scattering of mild days can be expected about the 5th and 23rd. For the month as a whole, temperatures should average well below normal in the northwest, tending to a degree or

two above normal in southern Ontario. Indeed, the weather will have much in common with last November.

Precipitation will vary from widespread deficiencies in the northern reaches of the province, to quite general excesses throughout the Great Lakes region. However, small deficiencies will reappear again in eastern Ontario. Snow will make up the greater part of precipitation in northern Ontario, with rain accounting for most of it in the south. Termination of harvest should be slow.



Quebec

Seasonal temperatures with little precipitation of consequence should run out the last five or six days of October. Gradual warming in early November will be climaxed by several mild days around the 5th. Snow or rain will spread through the province about the 6th or 7th, as a cold air mass begins to displace the warmer air. Other than a little shower activity between the 15th and 20th, not much weather can be expected, until another Polar outbreak pervades the region

about the 26th. Some accompanying snow or rain will be experienced on several days between the 25th and 30th.

For the month as a whole, temperatures will range from below normal in the far northern districts to two or three degrees above normal in the populated southern valleys. Precipitation, relative to the ordinary, will diminish from west to east, with pronounced deficiencies common in the Lake St. John and lower St. Lawrence basins.



Maritime Provinces

Cold weather, aggravated by accompanying snow, or rain, toward the 25th, will round out the month of October. Gradual warming will be experienced in early November, with a number of mild days between the 4th and 8th. Sharply lower temperatures will follow on the heels of advancing snow or rain, about the 10th. Additional precipitation can be expected between the 15th and 20th, prior to a spell of relatively mild weather toward the 25th. Snow or rain will per-

vade the provinces again about the 25th to 28th, as cold air pushes in behind a series of storms over the provinces.

In general, temperatures will average above normal due to the frequency of mild days and virtual absence of extreme cold. Precipitation should fall short of the amounts ordinarily realized in November. This is not to say there will be an abundance of fair weather; rather, the month is likely to be dark and sullen with sunshine appreciably below normal.



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NEW'57 FORD

a whole era ahead of the field!

Look at all that's **new** in the '57 Ford!

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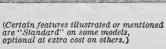
It took a revolution in design to make possible Ford's new low-to-the-ground styling for '57. These lithe and lovely '57 Fords are actually up to 9 inches longer than in '56... the *biggest* cars in their field, longer than many medium-priced models! They're up to 4 inches *lower*, too—yet there's just as much headroom and legroom as ever!

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'Inner Ford'—proved in action! At its very foundation is a new and revolutionary kind of chassis . . . a new contoured frame that's built a full foot wider midway!

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Fairlane 500 Club Victoria





It takes money to make good gasoline



Gasoline quality has risen tremendously in the past few years. Two gallons of today's gasoline do the work of three in the '20s.



Finding new techniques to make these improved gasolines, and new equipment to put these techniques to work, has cost a lot of money.





Imperial, with by far Canada's most extensive oil research facilities, has spent 20 million dollars over the past ten years on research alone.



Imperial spent 65 million in the same

period directly on new equipment to

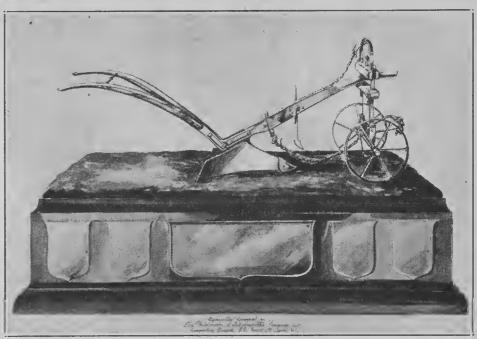
improve gasoline quality.

It's costing more and more money to make the gasolines required by today's more powerful cars.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

FARM NOTES



The Golden Plow, a replica of an old English Norfolk plow, will be awarded this month, for the fourth time, to the champion plowman of the world.

Plow Symbolizes The "Golden Rule"

THE Golden Plow, awarded each year for world supremacy in the craft of plowing, is being competed for at Oxford, England, this month, with 24 countries participating. It has become the custom to erect a cairn on the site of the plowing match each year, and two have been raised so far in Canada and Sweden. This year the cairn at Oxford will be of the local Oxfordshire flint, but a replica of the Golden Plow, surmounting it, will be the gift of Canadian plowmen.

This annual international event, now in its fourth year, began at Cobourg, Ontario, and it was an Ontario man, W. G. Underhay of Laurel, who proposed the award of the Golden Plow each year to the winner, as a symbol of the Golden Rule to inspire man to higher aims.

New Grit For Canadian Hens

A new industry at Temperance Vale, 60 miles north of Fredericton, N.B., should have an important effect on Canadian egg production. Deposits of marble limestone grit found in that area have made possible the first plant in Canada to process this material. Thorough tests at the Fredericton Experimental Farm show that the marble contains enough calcium to be as good, if not better than, the insoluble grit and oyster shell combination now used for egg production, and it might replace entirely the materials which are imported at present.

In an experiment run between May 17 and August 31 this year, three pens of Barred Rock and three pens of New Hampshire hens were given hoppers of marble limestone grit, and three pens of each breed were given insoluble grit (granite) and oyster shell. All groups had a regular allmash hatching ration. Average egg production was practically the same with both treatments, and in a shell quality test using a salt solution, (eggs which sink have the better shells), the number of sinkers was 52 per cent for the marble limestone groups, and 42 per cent with insoluble grit and oyster shell. The amount of marble consumed was slightly less in the case of the New Hampshires and considerably less for Barred Rocks, compared with the combined weight of insoluble grit and oyster shell in the other pens.

Brome Seed Scarcity Expected

THIS year's short crop is expected to double the price of brome grass seed, as well as making it scarce. It is advisable to order early, because some of the seed will probably be exported.

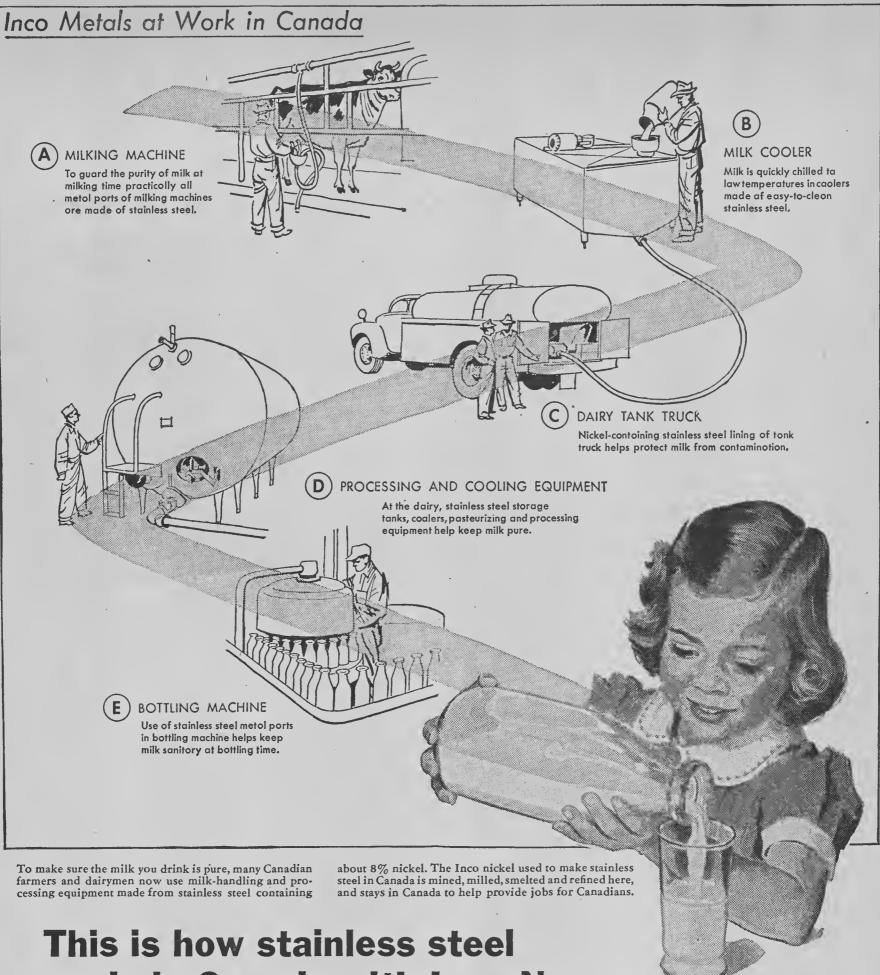
As another grass to mix with brome and make it go farther, P. H. Ford of the soils and crops branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture suggests meadow fescue. Although not quite as good as brome, it is excellent for pasture, does exceptionally well in low-lying areas, and is easier to handle in the seed drill as a mixture, owing to the large seed.

The recommended mixture for Manitoba, where there is plenty of moisture, is five pounds of brome to four pounds of meadow fescue and three pounds of alfalfa. This will help to take some of the pressure off scarce brome seed.

Wives Win Potato Price Battle

THE wives of potato growers in Suffolk County, Long Island, have won a higher price for their husbands' produce. The women, demanding a living price for the potatoes, started to picket potato grading stations last month, and within a few days they were negotiating with a group of dealers, the Long Island Agricultural Marketing Association.

The trouble arose because the farmers were receiving \$1 for 100 pounds of potatoes, whereas the housewife was paying \$4.60 at the store. The Women's Picketing Committee of the Long Island Farmers Institute demanded \$2 per 100 pounds of No. 1 Cobblers, and \$1.75 for other grades. They got an increase, but the agreement was worded vaguely to avoid the appearance of price fixing.



This is how stainless steel made in Canada with INCO NICKEL helps bring you pure milk

... and makes jobs for Canadians

From milking time to bottling time, milk produced by the *most* modern farms and dairies seldom touches anything but nickel-containing stainless steel.

This stainless steel has a hard, corrosion-resistant surface that is easy to clean. When used in farm and dairy equipment, it helps keep milk pure.

All the stainless steel produced in Canada for this equipment is made with Inco nickel. Here's how this Inco nickel helps provide jobs for Canadians:

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- 2. Inco nickel is used in Canada for the manufacture of stainless steel.
- 3. This stainless steel is used by Canadian manufacturers in the production of milking machines, coolers and other equipment for handling and processing milk.

These steps in the manufacture of this equipment—from the ore to the finished product—require thousands of workmen. In this way, Inco nickel stays in Canada to help provide jobs for Canadians.

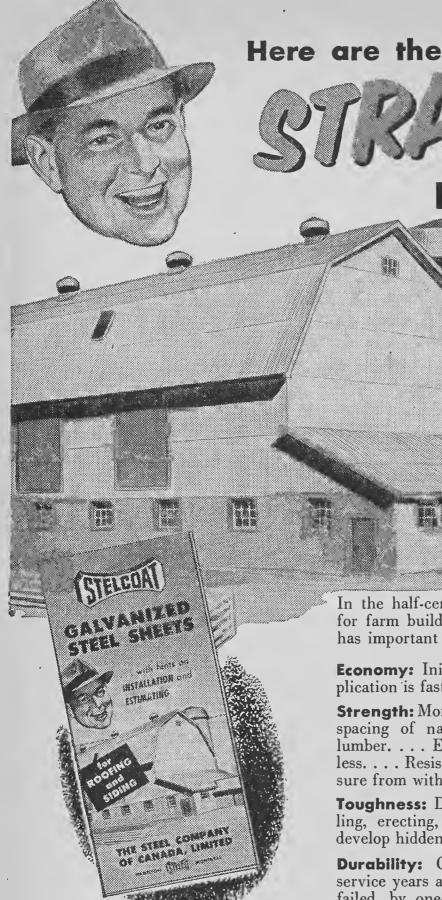


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THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Strength: More rigid, permits greater spacing of nailing supports, saves lumber. . . . Expands and contracts less. . . . Resists extreme wind pressure from within or without.

Toughness: Does not tear in handling, erecting, or nailing; does not develop hidden cracks.

Durability: Can be preserved in service years after other metals have failed, by one-coat painting at long intervals.

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Today, the superiority of galvanized steel over other metals is more pronounced than ever. Stelco is producing, on its new Continuous Galvanizing Line, sheets with the tightest, toughest zinc coating achieved anywhere.

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Stelco's new Continuous Galvanizing Line the most modern in Canada.

56092.J

Peaceful Atoms

The promise of atomic energy to agriculture lies in the prospect it offers of greatly increased knowledge about plants, animals and the soil

by H. S. FRY

THE first atomic theory was put on record more than 400 years B.C., but it was not until the beginning of the 19th century (about 1808) that an English chemist and schoolmaster, John Dalton, enunciated the first scientific atomic theory. The events of the last 60 years, since the discovery of the electron in 1898 and the explanation of radioactivity in 1902, have not only modified Dalton's theory about the atom, but have definitely put the civilized world on the way to what is now called the atomic age.

By 1939, when World War II opened, the military importance of atomic energy was realized by very few scientists, among whom was the late Albert Einstein. He, together with three other refugees from Nazi and Fascist countries, brought the matter to the attention of the late President Roosevelt. By 1943, construction of a factory was started in the United States, and by the summer of 1945, enough of the critical Uranium-235 had been prepared, at a cost of about a billion dollars, to produce at least one atomic bomb. This first atomic weapon was successfully tested on July 16, 1945. The second and third were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, on August 6 and August 9, 1945. After these events the world knew more than it cared to remember about atomic war-

FORTUNATELY, the atom, like all lifeless substances, knows nothing of right or wrong, and is lacking in both sentiment and desire. Consequently, it was not long after the war until scientists began to turn their attention to more peaceful uses for atomic energy, the significance of which burst upon the world of Everyman amidst the tragedy of war.

Nevertheless, it was the new knowledge developed via atomic bomb research which made it possible to expand peaceful uses for atomic energy. The fact that radioactivity represents the disintegration of matter, and that an isotope is a form of a natural element, which reacts chemically as does the natural element, but is of a different atomic weight, has opened up immense possibilities for the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine, agriculture, biology and industry.

By the time of the first International Atomic Energy Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1955, nearly 1,300 different isotopes had been found in nature, or produced artificially. Of these, some 800 are radioactive, and about 150 had already proved useful in the fields mentioned above. Radioactive cobalt-60, carbon-14, and phosphorus-32 are among the isotopes of elements most frequently used.

Two principal uses for radioisotopes in agricultural research have been are desirable. Only a few can be expected to make a definite contribution to plant or varietal improvement. Nevertheless, they are much cheaper and much more quickly obtained than by the standard methodof cross-breeding, followed by several back-crosses and adequate testing, which normally requires ten or more years all told. From irradiation to a supply of seed sufficient to sow a large acreage, might take as little as five years, where a desirable mutant is discovered.



Left: Stewart, a durum variety, which is rusted, lodged, and was later, than the stiff-strawed, early, and more rust-free mutation from Stewart, shown on right.

found. One, used principally in plant THIS type of work was first done in breeding, is irradiation, with a view to the production of one or more useful mutations, or "sports." A mutation is the sudden appearance of a plant in a field or garden, which is distinctly different in one or more characteristics, from the seed or plant from which it came. Moreover, it will breed true. Nature produces mutations from time to time, but they are comparatively rare. Irradiation can be counted on to do it many times as rapidly. Not all mutations, however,

■ Sweden quite a few years ago. It was started in 1951 at the University of Saskatchewan, where a stifferstrawed Montcalm barley was sought and eight promising mutations secured, including five produced from the same material at Edmonton. This method is being used at many U.S. institutions with quite a number of satisfactory results. At the University of Manitoba, Professor L. H. Shebeski is continuing the work he initiated while at Saskatoon, and though noth[Courtesy . Prof. E. T. Andersen, Univ. Man.

This is a young strawberry plant, the light portions indicating the presence of radioactive phosphorus supplied as fertilizer. Picture by X-ray photography.

ing of proved usefulness has yet had time for development, pictures on this page show a mutant of Stewart durum wheat which is substantially earlier, stiffer-strawed, and much more resistant to rust than Stewart. Irradiated potatoes have produced a smoothskinned Netted Gem, and a lightcolored Pontiac. Irradiation is also being used with some tomatoes and

. For the most part, however, radioactive isotopes are used as tracers, in studies of what goes on inside of plants and the bodies of animals.

One of the most useful, and ultimately, perhaps, most promising uses for radioisotope tracers is in the study of photosynthesis. This is the process in which the radiant energy from the sun, together with carbon dioxide and water, are transformed through the agency of chlorophyll, the green matter of plants, into carbohydrates, such as sugar, starches, cellulose and gums. The carbohydrates of plants are the sources of energy to animals that eat them. It is worth remembering, however, that this energy, secured primarily from the sun, is originally produced by nuclear reaction in the body of the sun, which is fundamentally of the same nature as the reactions that result in the atomic energy released by man. A great deal has so far been learned about photosynthesis, but all of the processes involved are not yet understood.

Another factor of just as much fundamental importance in the growth of the plant as the process of photosynthesis is the way by which light controls the processes of growth. It is known that these processes are controlled by a plant-growth hormone called auxin, or indolacetic acid. What is not known yet is the substance within the plant that this hormone combines with to exercise this control.

NOTHER area in which radioiso-A tope tracers have been very useful is in tracing the way in which plants secure and use their food supplies.

These radioisotopes are sometimes called tagged atoms, because wherever they go inside the plant, or animal, they can be traced with a Geiger counter, which can register the energy they are constantly giving off. Remember, radioactivity repre-

(Please turn to page 58)



The Buzz Barrett Story

The lad was an enigma to those of us who knew his family. What happened to Dan Barrett's son, will go down as one of the least understood things in our part of the country

by INA BRUNS

HE Buzz Barrett story began one Sunday afternoon when Huxley was playing host to the Millerville team. Until the day of that baseball game, if Buzz had been noticed at all, it was only because he wore his hair too long or clipped to the scalp, because his trousers were either too big or too small, or because he ate bacon-fat sandwiches for lunch. Folks sometimes noticed and wondered about the deep scars that marked the lad's hands. No one imagined that this boy, with the round brown eyes set in the round brown face, was about to spark a drama that kept the district talking for years.

On this particular Sunday, Buzz and his family had come to watch the game just as they had always done. Mrs. Barrett was waving her bonnet and bawling directions to the players while her young son sat on the siderailing, his eyes wide but his face empty of emotion. Bob Jackson went down in a cloud of dust and came up with a badly twisted ankle. Big Dan Barrett, who was usually pressed

into the game at moments like this, ambled out on the field and held up his hands for silence.

"Folks," Dan said, "I'm going to send in a player who is already a better man than I ever was. If you boys want to pull this game out of the fire you'd better give him a try." Dan turned and shouted, "Buzz, come on out here and do your stuff."

A roar of protest went up that could be heard half way to Millerville. Huxley didn't want a kid pulling them down to even greater defeat than they were already facing. For a few minutes the crowd shouted indignation at such a suggestion and then Samuel Thompson, stepped out on the field and demanded silence. "Put the kid in the game," he said quietly. "He's batted so many balls into my cornfield that he's cut off half an acre around the school. You can't lose anything but the game and from where I'm sitting you've already lost it."

The big boss had spoken, yet even with this testimonial Buzz would have

been hooted from the field except that no one openly disputed Samuel Thompson's word. Grudgingly, the Huxley players who depended on seasonal jobs from Thompson, allowed Buzz to take up a position far out on the field. Buzz saw almost no action until he suddenly found himself at bat with three men on base. Millerville took one look at this lean youngster and were all set for the celebration. Buzz got under the ball and knocked it half way across town.

THAT was a proud day for the Barretts! They swarmed about Buzz beating him on the back and bawling their victory to the town. Samuel Thompson came over and shook hands with Buzz and offered to take the Barrett family for a ride in his new car—a car that boasted an automatic windshield wiper along with other unheard of wonders. The Huxley team even hinted that they might consider taking Buzz on as a full time stand-in.

"It doesn't take much to turn the heads of people like the Barretts," Mrs. Parler sniffed as the car loaded to the danger point bore the victors away. "Imagine what would happen if the real thing ever came along for Buzz Barrett!"

No one then guessed that the real thing was about to come along for the Barretts-that Fate was soon to knock at their weatherbeaten shack. We had lived beside the Barretts for years and we had come to know many intimate little things about them -their likes, dislikes and idiosyncrasies. There was no one in the district who did not feel able to predict just how the Barretts would react to a given situation, and yet we were to be reminded that one of the intriguing things about knowing people is the fact that one really never does! We all were so unprepared for what followed that the story of Buzz will go down as one of the least understood happenings in our part of the country.

ONE of the people who knew the Barretts best was my mother. In fact it was she who hurried through the rain one soggy April night to preside at Buzz Barrett's birth. Ever since she had won a scholarship that culminated in her becoming a teacher at 16, folks had considered her an authority on all subjects. When she married at 19 and settled in her home district, people just naturally started calling on her for medical assistance. The Barretts were the family most often in need of her services.

"Wouldn't you know that baby would arrive on a night like this?" Gramps grumbled as he spotted young Willie Barrett rushing across the pasture as fast as his short legs would carry him. Mother had the familiar black bag out even before the boy's feet beat a tattoo up the wooden walk.

"I won't be late," Mother consoled Gramps. "That's one thing about the Barretts. It's never an all night affair."

"A young 'un every spring and a crop failure every fall," the old man mumbled. Gramps wasn't as hard-bitten as he sounded. He was as concerned as anyone else over the trials and tribulations of the Barretts.

Young Willie came bursting into the room sobbing "Pa wants you to come quick Mrs. Mac. Ain't no one there but Pa and us kids." Mother stuffed a jar of blackberry jam into the bag while Gramps made his weary way to the telephone to call Dr. Crowley.

Through the wet woods the two of them hurried that spring night, Mother praying that Willie would take the right path in the uncertainty of

(Please turn to page 37)









Pat Hill tries one of the peaches straight from 2 Edna May, watched by Manager Abe Willms, and 3 Packing peaches at the new Beamsville plant. The the tree in one of Niagara-on-the-Lake orchards. 2 the president, Harry Dawson, pressure-tests peach. 3 central plant ensures standard quality of fruit.







4 Abe Willms at forced-air cold storage in Beams- 5 Harry Dawson, president of the Board, explaining 6 Peaches in cartons are pulled by an endless chain ville plant for the Allied Fruit Farms peaches. 5 new peach carton where it goes into steri-cooler. 6 into a hydro-cooler, where ice removes field heat.

Pepping Up Peach Marketing

Real effort is now evident in the Ontario peach industry to make up for some lost time

by DON BARON

THE Ontario Fresh-Peach Growers Marketing Board made history this summer with the largest single sale of peaches on record. The Ontario Peach Growers' Co-operative, its selling agency, sold 22,000 baskets of peaches to a large grocery chain, for sale on one of the big peach weekends this year. Such a sale would not have been possible before the Board came into operation, because no single organization handled sufficient volume to meet the needs of such a chain.

This is not, however, the only move made by the oard this summer.

The primary aim of the Board has been to improve peach quality through better growing, handling and selling methods. They have a dozen fieldmen visiting the 2,800 peach grower members of the Co-op, helping them to turn out a better peach. The Board has insisted this year that any peaches shipped out of the province be pre-cooled, either by cold air refrigeration, or by water, using hydro-cooling, or steri-cooling (small amount of chlorine added to water as disinfectant). The aim is to retard breakdown and reduce loss from brown

The Board is also searching for the kind of container that will sell peaches to the best advantage, and experiments with new containers have been under way. Most popular pack so far this season, is the six-quart basket, packed without heaping, but with large peaches, to make a top-quality package. The two layers are separated by cardboard, and each peach in the top layer is placed in a purple, crinkle-paper cup.

Many of these baskets now are packed in an attractive cardboard master-pack, holding four individual baskets. Likewise, the Co-op is trying fourquart, wire-top wooden boxes, too, these packed in wooden master cartons for shipment. Despite the short crop this year, they put out a cardboard halfbushel box, which was a more economical buy, volume-wise, for the housewife who buys peaches for canning.

THE peach Board, set up three years ago, has 1. made important gains since its inception. It is accumulating a mass of records that were never before available for the trade. It has direct communication with 40 shipping platforms in the peach areas of Niagara and Leamington, and knows of every delivery of peaches. By 10:00 a.m., any day, they can tell the volume of peaches that were shipped the previous day (Please turn to page 60)



With new pack top layer is wrapped in crinkle cups and four baskets are shipped in every carton.



Record single peach sale in Ontario was made this summer with 22,000 baskets sold to grocery chain.



Champion George Redpath of Scotland shows how whistle signals are given.

Supreme Champions-

A MAN AND HIS

The story of how, for the first time in history, a Scottish shepherd won the Hired Shepherd's Championship and the Supreme Championship, at the same International Sheepdog Trials, held in Wales last month

by SYDNEY MOORHOUSE

Photographs by Cyril Lindley

N a cold and windy September day, so typical of those that have graced this last British summer, I watched a Scottish shepherd, George R. Redpath, and his nine-year-old collie, Moss, win the "Blue Riband of the Heather" at the annual championships organized by the International Sheepdog Society, the premier organization of its kind in the world.

His success came at the end of three days in which, from morning to early evening, we had watched the most accomplished handlers of sheep-dogs in Britain working their collies on a North Welsh hillside above the coastal resort of Llandudno. Officially, the championships took place on a golf course, but this particular one was on the flanks of a hill which rose steeply above the fairway. A background of bracken and rock made it almost akin to the mountain sides of Scotland and Wales and the fells of Northern England, upon which most of the dogs that took part perform their daily task.

To get to Llandudno the collies themselves had first of all to compete at one of the three National championship trials—England, Scotland, and Wales—and there to have gained a place in the first 12 out of 50 or more competitors. The 36 dogs I saw at Llandudno had, therefore, already got through one test of their skill. At the International trials they were put through another test, from which, again, the top 12 went forward to take part in the most searching test of all—the supreme championship of the International Society.

A LL through a long day I watched the 36 collies gathering little flocks of five Welsh Mountain sheep, driving them in triangular fashion through two hurdle gates, and then, with the handler himself now able to assist, separate two unmarked sheep from the remainder, drive all five into a small pen, and, finally, detach one specified individual from its fellows and hold it apart as long as the judges deemed necessary, to ensure that the dog was in complete control of the situation.

With that test—the qualifying round—went the International Farmers' Championship. This honor went, not to a farmer, but a miner, Harry Greenslade, from the South Wales valleys at Cwmcarn, who trains sheepdogs as a hobby and does part-time shepherding to keep his collies in practice. Greenslade is, however, every bit as skilled in the handling of a sheepdog as any farmer in the Principality, and both this year and in 1955, he won the Welsh National Championship with his collie. Glen.

That a miner should win a farmers' championship may seem strange, but the International Sheepdog Society divides its competitors into two sections, hired shepherds and farmers. A hired shepherd is described as one who works for an employer other than his own parents, and anyone not complying with this qualification must compete with the farmers. Britain is, of course, a nation of animal lovers, and in Wales especially, the inherent love of sheepdog handling is so strong that many whose daily lives take them apart from the land are keenly interested in training and working sheepdogs. Perhaps this is a legacy of the past, when shepherding was one of the chief occupations of the Welshman. Indeed, many who now find



Winning the supreme and shepherd's championships with different dogs, Redpath caused a sensation.

employment in the quarries and mines are not many generations removed from the farms and sheepruns.

Harry Greenslade was joined by four other Welshmen, three Scots, and two Englishmen,—one

of whom, Tom Longton, from the Lancaster area, got two dogs into the final 12—, for the supreme championship test. Naturally, there was a deal of jubilation among the Welsh contingent that night, especially when it became known that Wales had won the team shield given for the highest aggregate from the 12 handlers in the qualifying round, but Scotsmen were equally sure that one of their four would pull it off, especially as George Redpath had already tasted the fruits of victory in the Hired Shepherd's Championship on the opening day. Then, he had won with a four-year-old dog, Coon, and although this collie had failed to survive the qualifying round for the supreme event, his Moss was considered as a probable winner.

The Englishmen are always less vociferous on such occasions, but talking to them one detected a quiet confidence that there was more than an outside chance of winning a title, which, with one exception (when Ashton Priestley, who recently toured North America with his dogs, won at Blackpool in 1951), has proved so elusive since the war.

I. was fortunate in having attended all three National trials, and for my own part, felt that the issue was much more open than for many years, and was made even more so by the fact that James M. Wilson, nine-times supreme champion and undoubtedly the greatest handler of all time, had this year chosen a watching brief.

AFTER two days of sunshine, the weather was dull and cold for the final test, and to make things really difficult, a strong, persistent wind came right down the hillside and made it difficult for collies to hear the signals, when working at long range.



Ted Jones of Bala, Wales, with his two sheep dogs, Gwyn and Meg, which he worked as a pair to perform the difficult feat of penning a specified number of sheep. This team came first in the brace championship.

DOG

Nearly half a mile up this hillside, ten sheep were released from a pen, and it was the collie's first task to make a right-handed curve up the slope to gather these and bring them through a gateway, to a post about half-way between the release pen and the handler. Then the collie had to be signalled away to the right, to gather another ten from a field separated from the remainder of the course by an earth bank and hedge, and bring them through the same gate to join the rest.

Next came the driving of all 20 over the usual triangular course, which finished at a ring 50 feet in diameter. Working within that ring, the handler and dog had to separate from the rest five sheep indicated by green tags round their necks, and drive these into a pen.

Early in the day, it was quite obvious that the collies were experiencing a lot of difficulty in hearing the signals in the opening stages, particularly at that vital point when the turn for the second group of sheep had to be made. And as the day went on it was equally obvious that those handlers who used whistled, rather than shouted signals, were having the most success.

It was the Welshmen who had the first real cause for jubilation. The youngest of the 12 competitors, Meirion Jones, who comes from Landrillo in the upper reaches of the Dee valley, and not far from the place where the very first sheepdog trial of all time was promoted in 1873, made a great start with his three-year-old Tibbie, the youngest dog to qualify. Meirion is the son of John Jones, one of the finest handlers Wales has produced and winner of the supreme title in 1935; and I was interested to see the father watching it all at Llandudno. Today, John Jones is less concerned with competing than training and has exported many fine workers from Britain in the last few years.

Tibbie has, however, one major weakness and that is in her driving. All too often, she waited for a signal before going on with the work, which reduced what should be a demonstration of inherent control into a mechanical process. Nevertheless, I regard this bitch as one of the most promising youngsters I have seen for some time.

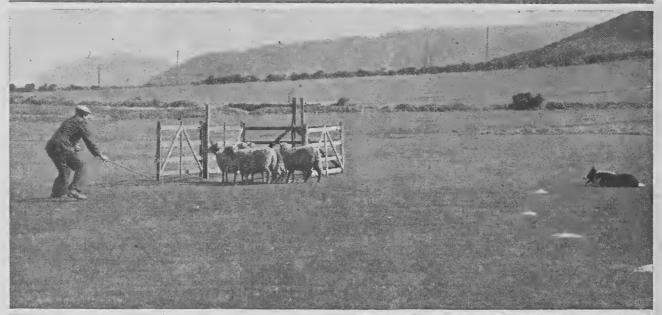
Just before lunch, we felt that England had taken the lead as the result of a good run from Tom Longton with his nine-year-old Bute. The first outrun was satisfactory, but it needed a lot of commands to get Bute away for the second sheep; and it was here that Longton lost valuable points. There was little amiss with the closing stages, and although the final scores are not announced until the close of the trials, the experts—and there were many among the spectators—maintained that while the Englishman was ahead, he had left plenty of room for his rivals to get in front of him.

The apparent English supremacy was shortlived. Immediately after the lunch break, George Redpath came on with Moss. There was a delightful outrun, and then Moss, like so many before him, hesitated before going out for the second batch of sheep. One felt, however, that the delay was entirely due to his not hearing the signals rather than any reluctance to go. When he did get the command he sped away like a dog that fully intended winning. (Please turn to page 60)

In the top picture, H. Greenslade of Wales, who won the farmers' championship, approaches some sheep to separate a marked group to be penned. In the second picture, George Redpath with his dog, Moss, shows how the sheep are separated, or shed. Then, in the third picture, he starts to pen the marked group. The bottom photograph shows W. J. Evans of Wales driving sheep through narrow gate in the doubles.











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Model 335

has 130-bushel capacity on 4-wheel wagon or truck chassis. Especially useful on steep hill-side farms.





NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

Brantford, Ontario

Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

REMEMBER encountering an old friend from Manitoba on Wellington Street a few years back. In the course of our talk, which took a political turn, I remarked, "Well, I don't think George Drew is going to become Prime Minister of Canada, but I wouldn't lose any sleep at night if he did." My friend was slightly shocked at such calm acceptance of what, to him, would be a national calamity. He hinted maybe I had lost my sound prairie outlook.

His reaction was particularly interesting, because it seemed to sum up a fairly prevalent attitude about the national leader of the Progressive Conservative party. And this attitude wasn't exactly confined to the West. A lot of people, even in his own Ontario, seemed unwilling to let George Drew run Canada's affairs. Of course, there was the great handicap under which any opposition party must labor when the country is prosperous, but you also sensed a certain lack of confidence in Conservative leadership.

That was back in 1953, or thereabouts. There's been another general election since then, and under Mr. Drew the Conservatives took another beating. Liberals began to talk about him as their secret weapon, and they hoped he would stay around.

Yet, in spite of such unkind talk, I have heard nothing but apparently genuine expressions of regret from foes as well as friends when Mr. Drew announced his acceptance of his doctors' advice to give up. They well understood that the decision, as he put it, was "heartbreaking," because giving up is not a familiar expression in the Drew vocabulary and never has been.

THE last couple of years, I think, 1 had greatly increased Mr. Drew's stature in the minds of a good many of his fellow countrymen. His enormous capacity for work might have been recognized before, but what chiefly became apparent was that he had gained a surer eye for issues. His fight for the supremacy of Parliament in the matter of extension of government powers under the Defence Production Act, culminated by a marathon speech on his own part, unquestionably added to his reputation. The fight ended with the government backing down-rather a remarkable circumstance when you consider the size of its Commons majority.

Personally, I don't think he was on such solid ground this last session in the more spectacular debate about the natural gas pipeline deal. Much of the Conservative argument sounded a lot like opposition for its own sake; some of us couldn't help suspecting that Mr. Drew just might have followed much the same course had he been in office. The C.C.F. looked better on the issue of a guarantee for a private company, in order to get a job done quickly, because right from the start it stood uncompromisingly for public ownership, whereas the Conservatives came out rather lamely for that solution of the gas line problem, rather late in the debate.



That, however, may not be so important. I find numbers of people (many of whom live outside Ottawa) expressing indignation over the government's alleged contempt for the privileges of Parliament and with a disposition to vote against it at the next opportunity. If that feeling is at all widespread, then George Drew's candidates would stand to gain perhaps more, over the country as a whole, than those of the C.C.F., which, after all, has no prospect of forming a government.

WHEN the test does come, however, they won't be George Drew's candidates, but someone else's. Now no one will know what might have happened, if he had been given the chance to lead his party on a third occasion.

And no one will know, either, what sort of personal impression he would have made next time. In the past, he has suffered the misfortune of giving a less favorable impression in public, than in private. Much of his seeming stiffness was actually shyness, a constant surprise to those (like myself) who listened to him at big meetings and then saw him informally. More interesting and agreeable company it would be hard to find, even if the conversation wound up in an argument, as it was quite likely to do.

All in all, he was the sort of public man you could like, as well as respect, even while disagreeing with him. I have found much less personal warmth and friendliness in some prominent figures whose opinions were closer to my own.

In recent years he seemed to keep his choleric temper under better control. And he also gave some evidence of having learned more about the art of compromise — never one of his strong points.

The House of Commons will not look the same without George Drew at his regular place in the front row of the opposition. There is no question of his force as a debater and critic of government policy. And he might have made his mark as Prime Minister, too, if he had been given the opportunity. \lor

Reptilian DOG-TAGS

We are often amazed how aluminum gets around to unusual places. Who would think of looking for aluminum in the stomach of a Zululand crocodile! . . .

It seems when this croc was emptied, no less than 32 aluminum dog licenses were found in its stomach, which suggests that Zulu dogs are mighty careless. But it proves that aluminum is immune even to the formidable digestive juices in this reptile's insides.

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GET IT AT A GLANCE

Here and There in World Agriculture

The protein content of 1956 wheat, according to a preliminary estimate by the Board of Grain Commissioners' research laboratory, is 12.5 per cent, based on 3,400 samples. The average protein level of western Canadian wheat over the past five years was 12.9 per cent.

South Peace River district butchers have agreed to the establishment of a central abattoir at Grande Prairie, Alta. The next step will be the choice of a site, taking into account a disposal system, water, gas for fuel, and a good road.

A Dairy Farmers' Retirement Cooperative is being planned by farmers and the dairies receiving their milk in Wisconsin. The probable cost for farmers would be about two per cent of their gross income for retirement coverage, and the dairies would pay 15 cents per hundredweight. The cost would be passed on to the consumer. V

The Ontario Brucellosis Act, which came into force this month, designates 245 townships, where by-laws were passed under the Brucellosis Control Act of 1953, as supervised areas. Other townships can be added if at least two-thirds of the cattle owners sign a petition favoring compulsory calfhood vaccination in each case. The province bears the cost of vaccination in supervised areas, using vaccine supplied by the Canada Department of Agriculture.

A Fraser Valley frozen foods plant has a new technique for freezing individual peas, beans and corn kernels before they are packed. This eliminates the old trouble of having them in a solid frozen mass inside the pack. V

A new natural hormone for fattening steers has been developed in the United States. It combines progesterone and estradiol benzoate, two hormones produced naturally in pregnant cows, causing them to gain weight rapidly.

Waha tribesmen in Tanganyika, Africa, were offered loans of \$210 three years ago to start their own creamery, and now there are six in operation. All the loans have been repaid, and all the creameries are making a small profit.

The new class for market steers at the Canadian National Exhibition was won by a 1,090-pound Angus from Prospect Farms. The reserve champion was a 900-pound Hereford shown by G. E. Wiggins of Kemptville, Ont.

Manitoba won more butter prizes at the C.N.E. than any other province, gaining 68 out of a total of 152. Alberta won the creamery butter championship for the third successive year, the winning entry coming from the Central Alberta Dairy Pool branch at Stettler.

Strawberries are grown on trees in Germany. The West German Government announced recently that a Holstein gardener has grown an espalier strawberry tree about six feet high. The strawberries are said to be larger than the ordinary type.

Moose Mountain Livestock Association, Sask., a non-profit organization now in its second year, has had to add 30 more pens already to its Arcola stockyards. It can now handle 1,500 head at its feeder and stocker sales. V

The Ontario Hog Producers' Cooperative reported at the annual meeting last month that its gross revenue was \$558,996 in the first full year. The net revenue was \$66,071, or three cents per hog on the 2,165,000 marketed by the co-operative.

Israel will export 184,000 bushels of durum wheat to the U.S. and Italy this year. The Israelis import 11 million bushels of bread wheat annually.

The pale western cutworm will not be a serious pest in 1957, except in a few areas of southern Alberta, according to the Field Crop Insect Laboratories at Lethbridge and Saskatoon. Cutworm and rainfall surveys were made this summer when the larvae were feeding.

Protective milk, which is milk containing antibodies for the prevention of disease, is not effective in adults, according to three University of Wisconsin scientists. In fact, they say that only newborn infants can absorb the antibodies effectively during the first 48 hours of life.

The Australian Meat Board sees a market for lamb in Canada, if it can be sold before the new season Canadian lamb comes on the market. The best period, they consider, is between January and May.

The death of John H. Conner, Livestock Commissioner for Manitoba, occurred last month. A graduate of the University of Manitoba, he served as agricultural representative at Dauphin, and joined the R.C.A.F. during the last war. He became livestock commissioner in 1949.

A 4-H Grape Club, organized in Lincoln County, Ontario, last year, has been followed by two others this year. Grant Mitchell, Lincoln agricultural representative, foresees the formation of peach, pear, cherry and other fruit clubs.

British scientists have found that bone marrow, injected into mice, will multiply and can repopulate various kinds of tissue destroyed by atomic radiation. Tests on human patients are not feasible at present.

The Alberta Government will collect royalties on Christmas trees this winter. Only the balsam fir can be cut from Crown lands for Christmas trees, and the rates are from three cents for two to three-foot trees, to nine cents for nine and ten-foot trees.

Dr. L. B. Thomson, director of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, died in Regina on September 17. An authority on conservation, he was formerly superintendent of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, and had previously established the Range Experimental Station at Manyberries, Alta.

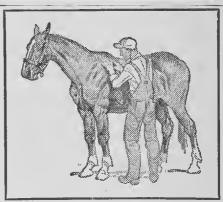
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pound of body weight

Weight of Pig	Chlortetracycline your pigs should receive	Chlortetracycline per ton of Complete Feed
Up to 35 lbs.	1.5 milligrams daily per pound of body weight	100 grams
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75 lbs.	0.5 milligram daily per	20 ~~~~

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Karakul sheep find a congenial climate in the Kootenay Valley of British Columbia. But they need to be protected against coyotes in the district.

Dehorn

Calves Before Winter

THE sooner the horns are removed I from calves, the better, says H. J. Hargrave, head of the animal husbandry section at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alberta. The best time to dehorn is before the calf is two months old, using caustic soda or potash immediately after birth, or with dehorning spoons or tubes at branding time.

Early fall is suitable for dehorning, because it can be done during a wet spell while waiting for hay and grain to dry in the fields. But if you haven't got around to it yet, be sure to find time before they go into the feedlot, where it takes extra time and expense because the animals are given a significant set-back. Most calves are around six months old at this time of year, so you will need the saw, the gouger, or clippers. The saw takes a little longer, but many prefer it because it causes less bleeding and shock to the calf, especially if the horns are big. With the saw, there is no chance of cracking the skull, as sometimes happens with clippers used on large

Remember that the feedlot operator prefers dehorned feeders too, and you will get a few more cents per pound in the fall sales.

Young Pig **Losses Are Costly**

THEN a young pig dics between V birth and weaning, the loss is not only of a pig itself, but also in the overhead cost of producing that pig. This is not a small item, as is shown by figures published at Purdue University, which give a loss of approximately 100 pounds of feed in the case of a pig dying at one to three days of age, 150 pounds if the pig dies at 21 days, and 200 pounds at just before weaning.

The extent and causes of these pig losses have been investigated by Stc. Anne de la Pocatiere Experimental Farm, Que., using a litter form to collect information on the sire, dam, time and date of birth of litters, numbers born, total weight of live and dead pigs at birth, and the size and weight of litters at 21 days and wean-

Between 1938 and 1955, 2,908 pigs were born, 14 per cent died in the first week, four per cent in the second and third weeks, and 2.1 per cent from three weeks to weaning. The general causes of mortality were breeding practices, such as inherent inability of sows to produce enough milk, to nutritional factors during gestation and lactation, and to management conditions. A large proportion of the losses occurred during and shortly after farrowing through crushing, chilling and lack of sanitation. V

Pasture Rotation For Sheep Worm Control

THE best safeguard against stomach worms in sheep is to have a good pasture program, which means that the sheep are well fed and less likely to succumb to parasites. It also means that the pastures are less likely to become contaminated. But once there is worm infestation, the use of phenothiazine or drenching is essential.

Art Pope of the University of Wisconsin says that if a sheep carries 8,000 worms, which is not unusual, even a drench cannot kill more than 90 per cent of them, leaving 800 worms in the stomach. If half of these are females, each can lay 5,000 eggs a day, making a total of two million eggs by the following day. A flock of 40 sheep would therefore spread 80 million worm eggs in the pasture on the day after drenching.

If pasture has been properly managed, and the ewes and lambs are clean, there won't be much infection in the feedlot this winter. Art Pope considers that they should have been drenched last spring, again at weaning time, and finally several weeks before breeding. But lambs need to be drenched again before they are brought in for the winter, as well as any ewes that were missed during the summer.

Ralph Bogart and D. W. Hedrick, who have studied the use of pasture programs for controlling worm infesta-

LIVESTOCK

tions at the Oregon State College, say that the life of worm larvae varies with climate and pasture conditions, but they do die after a time. Rotation of pastures, using some areas for silage or hay, and then pasturing, and staying entirely off some areas for a few months, will reduce chances of severe worm infestation. When sheep are grazed continuously on a given area, there is usually a build-up of worms.

It is important to take every sheep off the area during the non-grazing period. An odd ram or sick ewe needs to be kept away from the rest, but even a small number of them can destroy parasite prevention if they upset the pasture rotation. V

Highland Cattle On Western Ranges

HIGHLAND cattle often graze in the open, while Herefords stay in coulees for protection from stiff north winds in sub-zero weather. This has been found at the Manyberries Range Experimental Farm, Alberta, where Highland cattle have been on test since 1953 to see how they stand up to the rigors of western weather, how they adapt as range cattle, and whether they have any value in cross-breeding with Herefords.

In addition to hardiness, it was also noted that the Highland cows are attentive mothers, always keeping a watchful eye on their calves.

The experiments continue, but in the meantime, with the co-operation of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, performance testing for rate and efficiency of gain has yielded some interesting results. Birth weight of Hereford males was 72.6 pounds, females 68.5; Highland males 68, females 60; Highland x Hereford males 71.1, females 68.3. At weaning (190 days), Hereford males weighed 429.5 pounds, females 381.7; Highland males 374, females 294; crossbred males 404.7, females 379.1. After a winter and summer, the fall weight of Hereford males was 767.6 pounds, females 753.9; Highland males 687, females 705.5. Highland males were left entire, while the other males were castrated. No weights are available for crossbred yearlings.

Milkstone In Milking Equipment

THE hard white deposit you find in dairy utensils, inside rubber hoses and teat inflations of milking machines, and other surfaces coming in contact with milk, is called milkstone. It provides food and shelter for bacterial development, and may also protect bacteria against sanitizing solutions.

A. N. Myhr of the Department of Dairy Science, University of Saskatchewan, recommends prompt rinsing of utensils after use, while the milk is still wet and easy to remove, if milkstone formation is to be retarded. The problem is made worse by the fact that hard water, used with some alkaline dairy cleansers, can



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form adhesive deposits with milk film residues. The alkaline cleansers can be most efficient in removing milk fat and protein, but milkstone is best removed with acid cleansers, which are usually a combination of organic acid and a detergent. So both types of cleansers are needed.

Prevent or minimize the build-up of milkstone in the mechanical milker immediately after milking by drawing a pailful of lukewarm water through the milker, raising and lowering the teat cup assembly so that air and water are sucked in alternately. Then flush with a pail of water at 125 degrees F., and containing about 0.2 per cent of an improved alkaline cleanser. Disassemble the machine and brush all parts thoroughly with the same solution, rinse with hot water, and just before using again, sanitize the assembled machine by drawing through a pailful of hypochlorite solution (200 p.p.m.).

After doing this for two to four days, depending on water hardness, you can remove any milkstone which may have started to form by using a recognized dairy acid cleaner at 0.1 to 0.5 per cent in place of the alkaline cleanser.

If milkstone has been allowed to accumulate over a long period, much higher concentrations of acid are recommended, and both the metal and rubber parts should be soaked in them.

Get to Know Poisonous Plants

UNDER most range conditions, treatment of livestock poisoned by plants is difficult, and often there is no known antidote, or one that cannot be given under those conditions. The Range Experimental Farm at Kamloops recommends familiarity with the common poisonous plants as the best means of avoiding losses.

Water hemlock causes the greatest number of deaths on the range, and can be controlled by grubbing out or fencing off, since it is in sloughs and wet meadows. Timber milk-vetch is also a menace, causing loss of weight and unthriftiness, as well as death. Cattle should be kept off infested ranges until late in the summer, or taken to lower altitudes, where this vetch is not so common. Male and dry female cows are less susceptible to this weed than cows with calves are.

Cattle poisoning by arrowgrass and both low and tall larkspur in spring and summer has often been reported. Death camas and silvery lupine can cause trouble among sheep, especially in the early part of the season.

It has been found at Kamloops, too, that green needles from yellow pine will cause abortion in cattle, especially if eaten in the later stages of pregnancy. Weeds can also be harmful to livestock in hay.

If you have stock losses, call the veterinarian and find out the source of the trouble. If you suspect any plants on your range, take or send specimens to your district agriculturist, or the nearest experimental farm. A collection of poisonous plants can be seen at the Kamloops farm.



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A comparison between Acme and Flambeau soybeans at the University of Manitoba shows much earlier maturity of Acme (left) on September 7 this year.

Advantages Of Crop Rotation

ROP rotations can maintain soil fertility, permit commercial fertilizers and manure to be worked into all fields at some time during the rotation, and avoid depletion of the supply of fertilizer elements caused by growing the same crop in the same field indefinitely. They also form an important part of weed, insect and disease control.

The Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., found that on one of their illustration station farms that ragwort and other weeds were gaining in numbers, where a five or six-year rotation was followed. The rotation was shortened to four years, and it helped weed control considerably. Changing the crops also helped to cut down losses from insects and disease.

Another advantage of a rotation is in giving a regular supply of balanced feed for livestock and of products for sale. On some farms, more than one rotation may be needed. For example, it is convenient to have a root crop close to buildings to shorten the haul. In this case a rotation of small areas can be set up apart from the main rotation. The first could be a three-year rotation of roots, grain and clover hay, and the main one a fiveyear rotation of grain, clover hay, and three years of mixed hay.

F. W. Calder of Nappan points out that a rotation can be altered to meet situations that may arise. The length of the rotation can be changed fairly easily, but changes should be planned, and not just made haphazardly.

Cost of Plowing Not the Whole Story

SHOULD stubble be disked, plowed, cultivated or one-wayed in the fall? The answer to this depends on several things, according to the Brandon Experimental Farm, Manitoba, including other cultural treatments before spring seeding, soil crosion problems, the amount and condition of the crop residue, the soil moisture, and the wild oat and other weed population. But the main consideration for most farmers is the cost per acre.

Studies on the Manitoba illustration station farms have shown that in 1955 the plow averaged \$1.44 per acre, the one-way \$1.20, the cultivator \$1.06, and the disk 67 cents. On the face of it, the plow seems to be out of the race, but that is not the whole story. On the heavier soils, fall plowing generally gave a more satisfactory seedbed with less cultural treatment in the spring than surface tillage required. A number of farmers are finding it increasingly difficult to penetrate their land with surface tillage implements and seed drills, with continued use of such implements as the one-way. It is worth while considering whether a plow can do the best job on your land, and if it does, the higher cost per acre is largely offset by the need for less spring tillage. V

They Come by Land, Air and Water

WEEDS don't need any help. The common dandelion has a parachute to enable it to travel long distances on the wind. Sow thistle, goat's beard, prickly lettuce and Canada thistle are also airborne travellers. Twitch grass, tumbling mustard, or tumble weed, break off at the root when they are mature, and roll across the countryside, scattering seeds as they go.

Docks, chicory and ragweed float to new locations on streams and spring freshets, while burdock, hound's tongue, stickseed and wild carrot hook onto the fur and hair of animals, or clothing and vehicles, and drop off where they will. Birds, too, are active in distributing weed seeds.

In reminding us of these weed habits, the Ontario Department of Agriculture points out one method of seed distribution which can be prevented. That is the habit of seeding weeds into the soil as impurities in poorly cleaned or uncleaned seed grain or grass seed. It is worth pondering on this before next spring. V

Stored Flax Must be Watched

 ${f E}^{
m VEN}$ a casual glance at the fields this year has been enough to show that there is a lot of flax around, and there will be probably a lot stored on farms this winter. R. L. Pharis, super-

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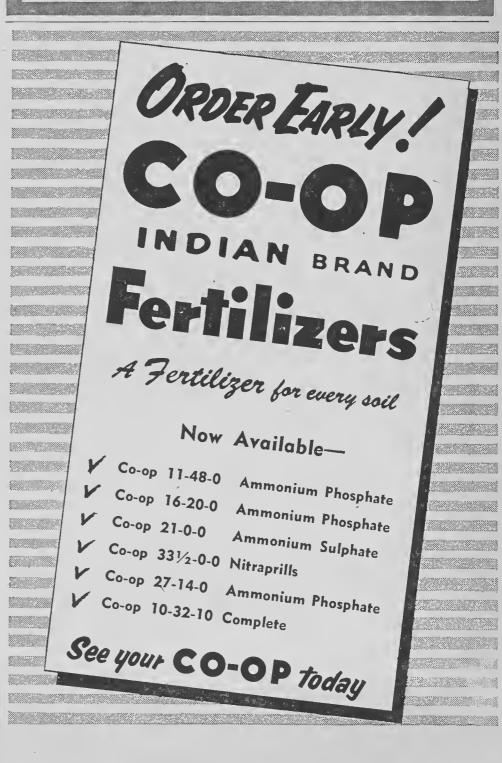


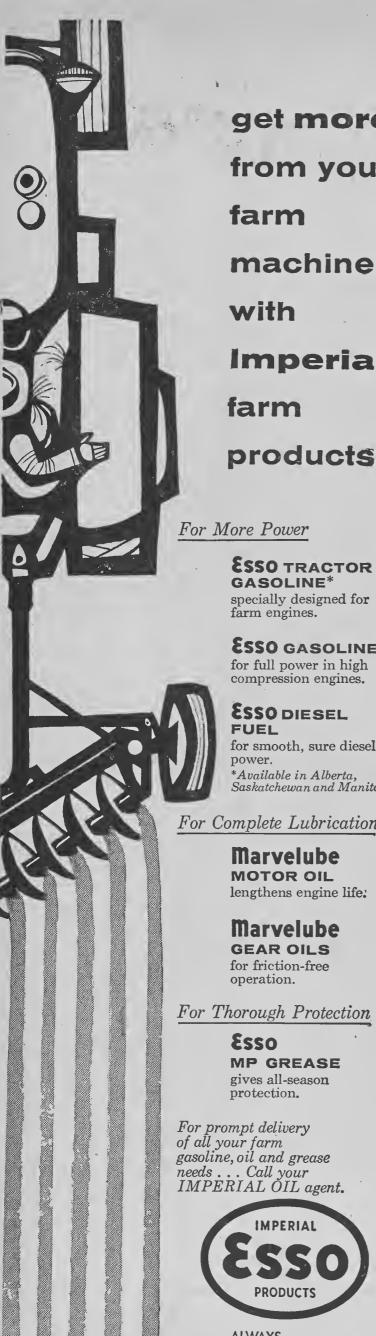
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visor of the Alberta Crop Improvement Service, warns that it is not enough to have the storage bins tight and in good repair, but the flax must not be tough or damp when placed in them, or it might cause serious trouble.

If at all possible, he says, the moisture content should have been down to 10.5 per cent before it was harvested. But the weather has not been at all helpful in that respect this fall. So if you have been forced to harvest flax that is tough or damp, it should be watched carefully, and if it starts to heat up, the moisture must be reduced to a safe level.

Make Your Spray Comfortable

ONCE you are through with the farm sprayer for the season, it will have to lie idle for a long time. This can wear the machine out almost as much as when you are using it, unless it is put away in good shape, and ready for next spring.

The chemicals you have put through it can cause rust or corrosion, and they should be washed out by running a few gallons of water through the pump, filter and booms, says S. L. Vogel of the North Dakota Extension Service. Also, remove all the nozzles from the boom and store them in a can of light cylinder oil. The oil can be washed off in kerosene when you want to use them again. The filter screen needs to be cleaned out, and the tank and pump should be drained.

If it is an engine-drive spray, drain the gasoline from the tank and carburetor, drain the crankcase and put in fresh oil, take out the spark plug and squirt in about two ounces of cylinder oil, and replace the plug.

Crop Residue And Soil Drift

JUST because soil drifting has not been as serious in recent years as it has at other times, and that is partly because moisture conditions have been favorable, it does not mean that it will never be an acute problem again. The Soil Research Laboratory at Swift Current, Sask., offers the sound advice that a good surface cover of crop residue and clods may mean the difference between a crop and an eroded field, and suggests that cultural practices should be planned to prevent pulverization and burial of crop residue.

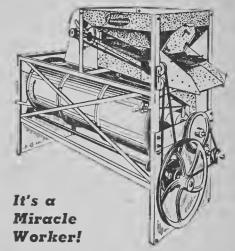
Field tests were made by the Soil Research Laboratory in the fall of 1955 in different areas, and they were found to be relatively safe from blowing, due to a sufficient number of large particles and clods. However, when these same areas were tested last spring they were found, with one exception, to be susceptible or highly susceptible to erosion. The one exception had a surface crust which was less erosive, but after one cultural treatment this also became highly susceptible.

Crop residue is important in preventing soil drift.

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HORTICULTURE



Soft fruits require prompt, efficient handling, from grower to consumer. In this picture, apricots are being halved in a large British Columbia cannery.

Hardiness Of Woody Plants

THE hardiness of horticultural plants is a basic problem all over the prairie region. It is equally important in sunny southern Alberta, though for a somewhat different reason, because of the characteristic chinooks which visit that area and bring about rapid fluctuations in winter temperatures. Under such conditions plants may survive with little or no apparent injury, but fail to bloom or set fruit.

W. E. Torfason, horticulturist at the Lethbridge Experimental Station, calls attention to the four general stages in the annual growth cycle of woody plants. The first is the period of renewed growth in early spring; the second, the rapid growth of late spring and early summer; the third, the retarded growth of late summer and fall; and the fourth, the dormancy of winter.

Dormancy, he suggests, is probably the most important, from the standpoint of hardiness. The length of the dormancy period varies with different species of plants. During the first part of the period the plants will not grow, regardless of species or weather conditions. After this actual rest period is over, the plant may remain dormant if low temperatures continue, or it may begin to grow if warm, favorable conditions prevail. It is then that the flower buds swell and new shoots appear later. A severe change to colder weather may destroy this new growth entirely. This is what happens in the Chinook Belt on occasion. Roses and raspberries may be covered with soil and protected, but there is no way of protecting trees or larger shrubs, that is practical.

Storing Root Vegetables

STORING vegetables in the home basement, or root cellar, depends primarily on three factors, according to Chas. Walkof, Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba. These factors are: desirable maturity or ripening before storage; freedom from surplus moisture; and a steady and cool storage temperature.

Root vegetables may spoil easily in storage because of blue mold, or soft rot. Mr. Walkof says this can be largely overcome by digging the roots on a dry cloudy day, because a hot sun may wilt them and promote soft rot. Carrots, beets and parsnips should be dry, and stored at a temperature of 35 to 38° F. Morden prefers to store these vegetables in dry, fine moss, or dry sawdust. Potatoes, on the other hand, are stored in open bins, and the temperature should not be below 38-40° F., because if colder, the potatoes develop a sweet flavor. V

Vegetable Vitamins Vary

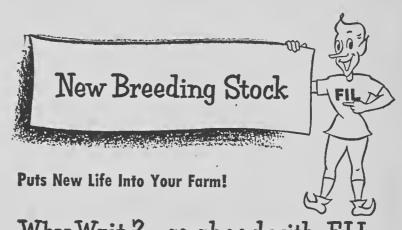
HUNDREDS of vitamin studies have been made at the federal processing laboratories across Canada, with vegetables grown under different weather conditions. All of these studies show that, regardless of soil type or management practices, weather is an important influence on the vitamin content of vegetables.

One variety of tomatoes, according to Dr. A. L. Shewfelt of the Morden, Manitoba, Experimental Farm, may have three times as much vitamin C under one set of conditions, as under another. Peas in July may have an abnormally low vitamin C content, and snap beans an abnormally high content of the same vitamin the following month. For the period 1949-54, the average vitamin content of 60 varieties and selections of vegetables varied from 10.4 milligrams per 100 grams of the vegetable in 1954, to 27.7 milligrams in 1949.

Soil and cultivation only rarely affect the vitamin content of vegetables. With tomatoes it is influenced largely by the intensity of sunlight during growth and ripening, with the result that greenhouse tomatoes contain only half as much vitamin C as those grown outdoors where light conditions are more favorable. If August happens to be quite cloudy, the amount of vitamin C will drop, or it may be reduced by haze, smoke, smog or heavy foliage. Dr. Shewfelt suggests that temperature and rainfall may be major factors with potatoes.

Because plants are by far the most important source of vitamins essential to human beings, and because different kinds of vegetables often differ in their ability to manufacture vitamins, the plant breeder seems to be the best hope of the grower, who has need to counteract the bad effects of weather conditions on vitamin con-





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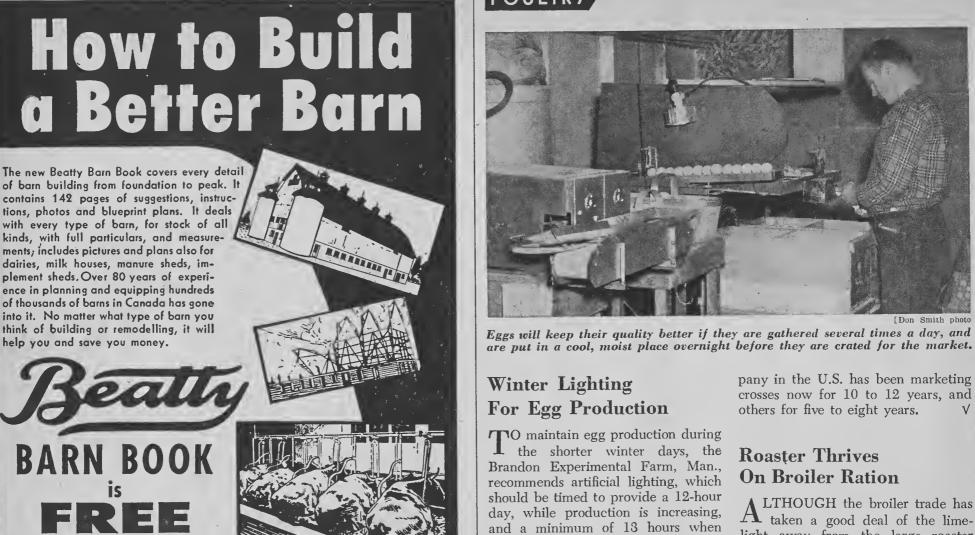
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production levels off. It is important to keep to a regular lighting schedule, because an abrupt reduction in time or strength of light can stop egg production. People are liable to forget, and this makes a time switch essential. It is all right to start using lights in the fall abruptly, but when lighting is to be discontinued, it is better to reduce it gradually by 15 minutes a week.

A 40-watt bulb is sufficient for 200 square feet of floor space, but the strength of the bulb can be reduced by one-third when lighting is used all night. In houses not more than 24 feet wide, lights should be in a single row at intervals not exceeding ten feet, and placed midway between the roosts and the front of the house. Wider houses need a double row of lights. The lights should be six feet from the floor, with their greatest intensity falling on water fountains and feeders. Feed and water must be available when lights come on in the morning, and when the birds have light and feed in the evening, a dimming device should be used to persuade them to return to the roosts. V

New Era in **Poultry Feeding**

THE success attained with cross-■ bred chickens promises to vault the poultry breeding business into new era, predicted Dr. Munroe, Production Service, Canada Department of Agriculture, at the recent Ontario Poultry Conference. Crossing separate strains or breeds of birds is much less costly than producing inbred lines for the development of hybrids. It now seems apparent, said Dr. Munroe, that the better and more simply produced non-inbred crosses are equal to the inbredhybrids, or in-crosses. He urged Canadian breeders to develop and test strain or breed crosses in the next few years, pointing out that one corn company in the U.S. has been marketing crosses now for 10 to 12 years, and

LTHOUGH the broiler trade has A taken a good deal of the limelight away from the large roaster chicken, there is still a demand for the bigger bird. Feeding tests for roasters at the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., conducted by T. M. MacIntyre, have shown that the highly effective broiler rations can be used to improve growth and feed efficiency in the roaster too. Both better gains and better finish on less feed were noted, compared with birds. on the conventional mash and grain ration.

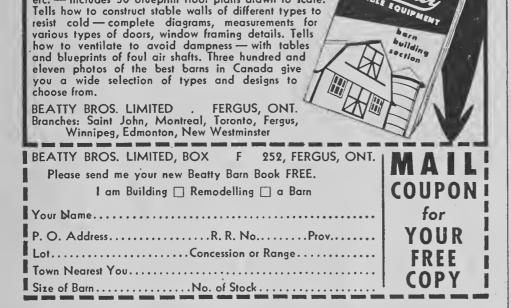
With growing mash and grain averaging \$70 a ton, and with chicken selling at 40 cents a pound, the heavier cost of the high efficiency broiler ration could raise the price of the finisher ration to \$100 a ton, but would still be more economical than the mash and grain ration for the roaster chicken.

Protect Turkeys Against the Weather

TURKEYS which have survived ■ Thanksgiving must now face early winter weather, and for this they need more than the shade and protection against rain they had during the summer.

The poultry department of the Swift Current Experimental Farm, Sask., points out that severe storms can be expected any time after October 15, and will cause heavy losses if proper shelter is not available. Outdoor roosts are of little or no value under blizzard conditions, and turkevs will not stay on exposed roosts in strong winds. Their tendency is to crowd together in the lowest possible areas during a storm, and snow will drift over them and can freeze them into a solid mass. If it does, the losses are very high.

Even if the weather is not so severe as that, it is well to protect the turkeys, as poorly protected market birds cannot make normal gains and are not well finished.





Saskatoon, Sask.

Blenheim, Ontario

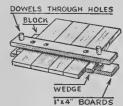
WORKSHOP

Useful Jobs In and Around the House

Bar clamps, a home-made freezer, how to keep count of grain, a device for removing rubbers, and other ideas

Substitute for Bar Clamps. If you lack bar clamps, 1" x 4" boards and 34" dowels provide a good substitute, for such jobs as clamping joined and

glued boards. Cut the 1"x4" boards to equal length, and drill matching 34" holes, spaced to fit work of various widths.



Place the work to be clamped between the boards, and force a length of dowel through holes on either side of the work. Fit a block between the dowel and the work at one end, and insert facing wedges at the other end. Tap the wedges together and this will apply considerable clamping force.—M.M.E., Alta.

Home-made freezer. You can make a small freezer if there is not much to chill or keep cold. The ingredients are sal ammoniac 10 oz., saltpetre 10 oz., glauber salts 1 pound, and a quart of water. You also need two jars, one an inch larger than the other, and a small piece of wood, about ½" thick, to place in the bottom of the larger jar. Set the smaller jar on this wood.

Mix the ingredients and pour them into the larger jar, and place the things to be chilled in the smaller one. Both jars should be covered. You can make as many of these as you need. —I.N.K., Sask. V

Linoleum Lifter. The difficulty of removing old linoleum, which has

been cemented down in small sections, can be overcome by using a plumber's force cup. Place the force cup on one square at a time, apply pressure and you will find the



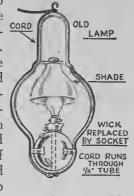
sure, and you will find that each section can be pulled up quickly and easily.—R.L.C., Ont.

Grain tank counter. Take a ¼" bolt, 6" to 7" long, and bend it. Then thread 20 to 25 washers on the bolt. Screw the threaded end of the bolt into a piece of flat iron, and secure it with a nut on each side of the flat iron. Attach this to the combine, with the curve of the bolt upwards, and every time you empty the grain tank, you can slide a washer to the head of

the bolt, and keep count of the amount of grain.-D.A.W., Man.

Converted lamp. An old Aladdin

hanging lamp can be made into an attractive electric one. Remove the wick first, and then the generator and chimney. Run an electric cord down the side of the tube, and then take it up



through the lamp as shown. Add a switch, bulb-holder and bulb, and you are ready to plug it in. We have had one like this for years, and it gives a very good light.—K.F.F., Alta. V

Taking paint off glass. When paint happens to get on door or window glass, take some strong vinegar, heat it, and then dip a cloth in the hot vinegar. This will wipe off the paint very neatly.—H.S., Mich.

Removing Rubbers. This simple little gadget for removing rubbers is easy to make.

Take a piece of 5%" plywood, 18" by 7", and cut a "V" in one end, about 5" at its



widest part. Nail a length of 2" by 2" underneath, and it is ready. Put one heel in the notch to remove a rubber, and steady the board by placing the other foot on it.—S.B., Sask.

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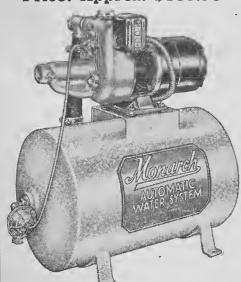
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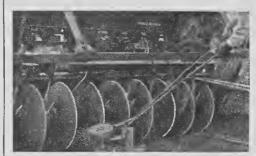
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This disk sharpener, shown here operating horizontally, can be converted to a vertical assembly and three other positions, say the manufacturers. Designed to sharpen without dismantling the blades, its average time per blade is less than five minutes. (Specialties Distributors (143)



This one-piece, expansion drive rivet is for fastening brackets, pipes, etc., to brick, stone, concrete or cinder block. The manufacturers say just drill a one-quarter inch diameter hole for it, and drive home the rivet pin with a hammer. (South Chester Corp.) (144)

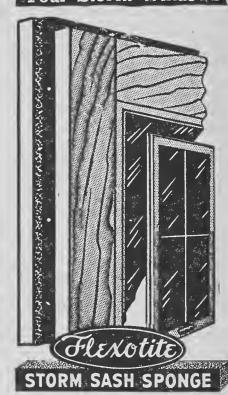


The Scripture-Guide, made up in dial form, lists 36 common emotional problems and gives seven answers for each, making a total of 252 passages from the Bible. (Ledies Company)

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as-(17).

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Young People

On the farm and at home



[Guide pho

Ruth, Reta, Christine—daughters of Dick Starlight, Saracee Reserve, Calgary, wear outfits they made during homemaking course, Olds School of Agriculture.

Indian Graduates at Olds

VISITORS to the graduation day ceremonies for the first group of Indian young people to complete special courses in Agriculture and Home Economics at the School of Agriculture, Olds, Alberta, couldn't help but be impressed by what they saw. The appearance and conduct of the 120 graduating students, and the display of work completed during the courses, will take a lot of beating by any students anywhere.

Handiwork displayed by boys' classes included hay self-feeders, poultry and pig feeders, tool boxes, branding and roping kits, and various ranch implements. A complete model

farmstead was set up by those interested in farm planning.

The girls had set out a tempting display of cakes, cookies and pies. Several of the young men could be seen examining the name tags on some of the fanciest cakes. No doubt they were storing this useful information in their minds against the day when they decide to find a wife.

A highlight of the graduation exercises was a dress review where 39 of the girls modelled trim cotton outfits they had made during the course. On hand to wish them well was Robert Putnam, Alberta's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and R. F. Battle, regional supervisor of Indian Affairs. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a buffet supper was served in the residence.



Freddy Mayfield, Gleichen, Alta., holds branding iron he made at Olds School.



Matilda Janvier, Cold Lake, Alta., beside a display of girls' huck weaving.

News From 4-H Clubs

CONGRATULATIONS, winners of the first Canadian National Exhibition Scholarships! Presentation of these awards was made at the Agricultural and Livestock Parade Day at the C.N.E. recently. Each of the winners, chosen for achievement, club work and scholastic standing, received a \$750 scholarship to the college of

his choice. They entered university this fall to pursue courses in Home Economics, Agriculture and Veterinary Science. Successful candidates were: John McFaul, Chilliwack, B.C.; Kenneth Ditzler, Joffre, Alta.; Raymond Mack, Kerrobert, Sask.; Gary Workman, Solsgirth, Man.; Julia Lane, Barrie Island, Ont.; Patrick Rodrigue, St. Benjamin, Que.; Eunice MacNaught, Carleton, P.E.I.; Alan Elliott, Melvern Square, N.S.; Edna McCutcheon, Springfield, N.B.

(Please turn to page 26)

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GUARANTEED WATCH

YOUNG PEOPLE

Whoopers Are Coming

AST spring the world's only known flock of whooping cranes numbering 28 birds left their wintering grounds on the Aransas Wildlife Refuge near Austwell, Texas, to make a perilous flight of 2,500 miles to their summer nesting grounds in Wood Buffalo Park on the Alberta-Northwest Territories boundary. This month these great white birds begin the return journey. Interested people all over North America await news of the safe arrival of this small band of whooping cranes, the last of their kind. Once they existed in hundreds of thousands.

Every effort is being made to protect the "whoopers" in the hope that their numbers will increase and great flocks of them will again wing their

flying lower than 2,000 feet over their nesting grounds and the American Department of Defence forbids photoflash bombing in the vicinity of the cranes' wintering grounds. Perhaps you remember the whooping crane stamp which was issued last year. The stamp which commemorated Canada's Wildlife Week, was designed by Dr. William Rowan of Edmonton, Alberta. Thus all Canadians became aware of the plight of this magnificent bird.



Whooping cranes in flight. Stamp designed by Dr. Wm. Rowan, Edmonton.

In the Audubon Park zoo, New

named Josephine and Crip are kept in captivity. This spring they hatched two young birds but unfortunately both died. However, wildlife experts are hopeful that young whoopers have been successfully raised by the migrating flock of cranes.

The chance of survival of the whooping crane is considered critical. Anxiously wildlife experts await their return to the Aransas Refuge to determine what progress the tiny flock has made this year.

The cranes are the tallest birds in North America-over five feet tall. They have long legs and necks, white bodies and red faces and their booming cry can be heard over long distances. While migrating south the birds pass near North Battleford, Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn and on to North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. Last year no "whooper" was lost during the hunting season and the flock made a gain of eight birds.

By over hunting and careless management we have lost forever such birds as the passenger pigeon, heath hen and great auk. The survival of the Eskimo curlew and ivory-billed woodpecker is doubtful. We can and should co-operate in an attempt to re-establish the beautiful whooping

Honey As a Sideline

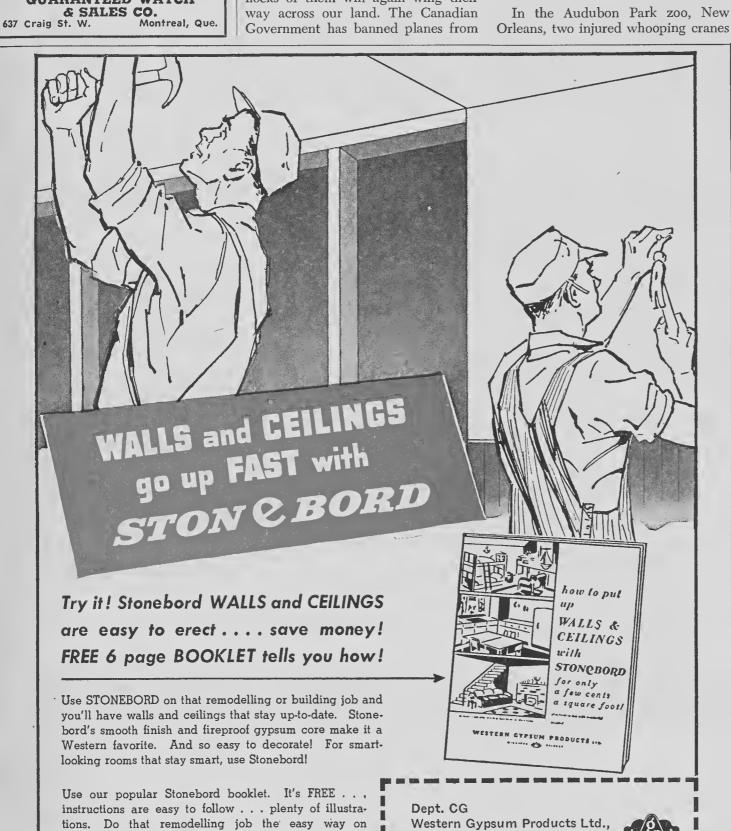
by D. I. SCOTNEY

THE birth of a valuable local industry is taking place at Woodville, Nova Scotia, as Annapolis Valley apple growers in the area from Hants county to Annapolis county, develop a possible sideline to orchard operations, in the production of honey, by bees that are used to ensure crosspollination of apple blossoms.

This local industry is concentrated at the United-Woodville Ltd. As the use of honey bees to pollinize apples and other crops became more widespread during the last few years, the volume of honey increased in 1955 to four times the amount handled by the Woodville organization in the previous year. The market demand for this high quality product made it appear that there would be insufficient supply to meet the requirements of the trade until the 1956 honey became available.

The Maritimes does not produce anywhere close to the amounts of honey consumed, and as the need for bee pollination of several crops is becoming more apparent, the new organization aimed at doubling its production this year. This season's plans were for starting the extraction process two months earlier than last year.

A feature of this new development is that a number of growers who operated independently in marketing their fruit, have now joined in this co-operative venture to handle their honey production. In the 1954 season the output was sold mainly through Valley stores. Minor quantities were sold through a Halifax dealer. While the Woodville operations have done a good job with granulated honey, much remains to be done, says Manager M. S. Horsburgh, representative of the Atlantic Provinces on the Canadian Beekeepers Council. Possibilities of liquid honey are being studied. V



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Plastic Greenhouse



plastic greenhouse should cut costs for Jack Cosford, and is sturdy.

REENHOUSES permit growth of valuable cash crops, when frosty weather outdoors eliminates competition. But greenhouses are expensive.

Jack Cosford, who has an onion farm on the fertile Point Pelee Marsh, which juts into Lake Erie to form Ontario's most southerly land area, has found a cheap greenhouse which he figures will pay off. He framed the building of wood, himself, from plans obtained in the United States. It measures 24 by 80 feet, is covered with 4/1,000-inch polyethylene pastic. Already, this season, it has withstood a damaging hailstorm, which smashed glass houses in the

Total cost of the building was well under \$500, and the plastic is expected to last for six or eight months. Then it can be replaced for about \$60.

Mr. Cosford was growing 3,200 snapdragons in this house, and figures that if the crop pays off he has at least a temporary answer to his major farm problem.

His farm is in the supposedly rich onion marsh of Point Pelee, but that business has not been paying off

His farm consists of 75 acres of the muck that was reclaimed in the first decade of this century, and that has produced wealthy farmers in the past. Meanwhile, however, some of the muck has been blown, or worn, off the land, making it unsuitable for onions. Disease has become a problem with the onions, too. While most diseases can be controlled, over-all control is difficult, and many growers, fighting for existence, are prone to overlook complete control measures.

Most serious of all, in Mr. Cosford's opinion, is the marketing problem. He would like to see a well-run marketing board get complete grower support. As he sees it, as long as some growers are prepared to undersell their neighbors, there will never be adequate returns for marsh onion growers. At present, onions aren't paying off well enough to assure growers of even a modest profit on the year's work. For instance, last year, he had 18 acres himself. Now he is down to 13.

Potatoes, carrots, barley or soybeans make up the remaining crops on this



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Sixty-Year-Old Rancher's Church

HRIST CHURCH, Millarville, Alberta, is a rancher's church in a ranching country, but there is little about the building itself to suggest the rough-and-ready wild west that surged around it at the time of its birth. The walls of the upright logs are western, that's true, but these blend with the gothic windows and doorway, and the hint of Alpine Europe in gables and spire. Inside the church, the flavor is distinctly Old English. This isn't surprising, for an Englishman conceived it, first preached in it, and most of the congregation were fellow countrymen.

Located in the rolling Alberta Foothills, west of Midnapore, the rancher's church was built in 1894 under the direction of Rev. J. Webb-Peploe, who had come to the district to regain his health. The actual building was done by a woodworker from the Swiss or Austrian Alps, who, consciously or unconsciously, put something of his native land into the outward form of the structure.

For the most part, the congregation was English. Some of them were remittance men, bent on making a fresh start in a new land, and others were retired military men-not the most successful ranchers perhaps, but many proved themselves later, in the Boer War and World War I, and few returned to try ranching again. Others stayed on and succeeded. They became district pioneers, and their names can be read on the weathered tombstones in the churchyard today.

The quality of the wood and workmanship in the font, bishop's chair, and lectern of Christ Church is far above that found in the average country church, which adds to that Old World aura noted by everyone visiting the place for the first time. Instead of detracting from this, the log'walls add to it, marked as they are by patterns more intricate than those etched by the hand of Man. When the walls were first built the bark was left on the logs, but this had to be stripped off later, because wood-boring beetles got to work. Their myriad patterns can still be seen inside and out, and are now considered one of the church's attractions.

Highlight of the year is the harvest festival service, which is generally



[Guide photo Built in 1894, with its Old World air, it is a valued part of the community.

packed, although the church is several miles from the nearest community. Cattlemen, sheepmen, farmers, and even city people journey to the church for this occasion. During this service, the interior is lit by 100 candles placed on poles that run the length of the

In this light, the spirit of the pioneer church really reaches fulfilment; it would be pretty hard to persuade ranchers along the Sheep River to abandon their building for a more modern structure in some nearby town. The little church on the range has been a part of their lives too long for that.-C.V.F.

Have You **Heard These?**

by DON J. MacLEOD

Dr. R. M. Salter, chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., believes that farmers can double their present production within the next 20 to 30 years. He thinks this can be achieved by: (1) Having "pilot farms" where research results could be tested with other factors that affect production. Results would be passed along to farmers. (2) A network of "demonstration farms" operated by farmers.

These would be extra testing stations. Farmers could see for themselves research results put into practice. (3) Setting up in different parts of the country of "farm-management" teams, composed of men capable of helping farmers to develop production plans in detail for their own farms.

In the not too distant future more milk will probably be sold if its new shape proves popular. It will come in frozen bricks. The idea is that in the kitchens of tomorrow, space will be at a premium and the compact bricks will not take up too much space in the refrigerator.

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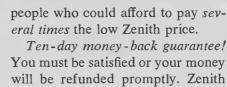
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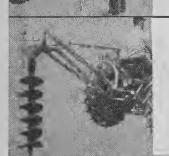


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He Out-Tricks The Weatherman

BOUT four years ago, Len Sterling, Westlock, Alberta, decided that he was through with the yearly tussle with the weather at haying time. He switched from hay and grain crops to silage. Westlock lies in the black soil zone northwest of Edmonton, and the district generally receives a good portion of its annual rainfall during the regular haying season.

"It seems that we always get rain just when we're ready for our first alfalfa cutting, which leads to quite a lot of spoilage and nutrient loss," Len said. "But when you put up silage, you can call a halt when it rains and then start work again as soon as it stops."

Both Len and his wife Jenny were born in the Westlock area, and have lived on farms all their lives. When they took over their present place in 1944, it was mostly brush land and had no buildings, but today, there is Dairy farmer in Alberta outfoxes the weather and saves his alfalfa

an attractively landscaped farmstead, and just about all of the 220 acres are under cultivation.

The farm is a dairy enterprise, with a total herd of 50 Holsteins, mostly registered, about 22 of which are milking cows. Another change the Sterlings have made since they've been on their present farm is to abandon summerfallowing in favor of an oat-hay-pasture-crop rotation.

For this purpose, the farm was divided into six approximately equal fields, each one protected by a windbreak of trees. By using fields in turn for oats, an oat-hay mixture, two years of straight hay, and finally for pasture, each field received a plowing every five years.

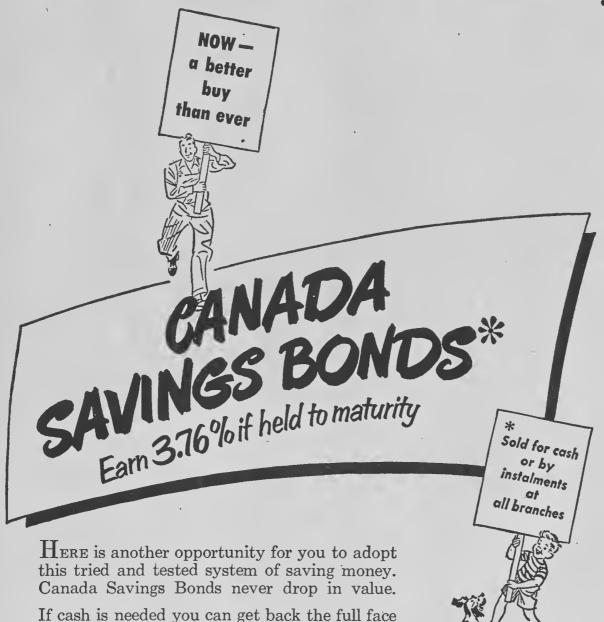
Because the upper half of the farm is drier than on the lower half, the hay mixture has been varied for the two sectors. On the former, six pounds of alfalfa, two pounds of brome, and two pounds of timothy per acre were used; while on the latter, where moisture is often excessive and alfalfa has a tendency to kill out, the amounts of alfalfa and brome content were reversed. To compensate for the reduction in soil-building legumes on the three lower fields, manure has been spread there.

WHEN they first decided to put up silage, the Sterlings built a pit silo, but they ran into a drainage problem with this type, and had to fill it in. Under construction recently was a bunker silo, which is expected to prove more satisfactory. For this structure, Len has obtained some seven-foot-high wooden tripods used by auto firms to hold new cars in place during rail shipment. Boards nailed to the inside legs of two rows of tripods will form the walls of the silo, while bales of hay or straw stuffed inside the tripods will serve as insulation.

The switch to silage has also meant a change in the cropping program. This year Len has sown a mixture of oats and sunflowers, at the rate of a bushel of oats and 10 pounds of sunflowers to the acre, destined for the new silo.



Len Sterling has switched to silage to guarantee good roughage for cows.



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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Competition For Feed Wheat

ORN will play an increasingly important part in the rations of Ontario poultry, now that production is climbing and nutritionists have discovered its true value. It can and should be used, along with wheat, in all poultry rations, according to Dr. S. J. Slinger, Poultry Department, O.A.C. He believes practically all of the cereal grain could be corn, if no other grains are available.

Corn is a high-energy, low-fibre grain, with a relatively low protein content. It is deficient in some amino acids, but used along with soybean oil meal to build the protein, and with the addition of synthetically manufactured amino acids which are now low in price, it can be the basis of suitable

The big advantage that wheat had, because of the low amino acid of corn, has been lost because of the low cost of the new synthetic amino acids.

New Varieties Pay Off Here

66770 get along farming these days, you just about have to run an experimental farm of your own," is Gaynor Rendell's observation. In fact, a visit to the Rendell farm at Deseronto, on the shores of Lake Ontario, furnishes proof that he isn't fooling when he says a farmer must experiment.

He has worked closely with the local Soil and Crop Improvement Association and has been in the lead in testing new varieties of seeds. One acre on a sloping field in front of his house was seeded last fall to three separate strips of a hay-pasture mixture, which will be used as a demonstration for the popular annual twilight meeting of the Association in another year. Mixtures of timothy, brome and orchard grass were seeded with alfalfa and birdsfoot trefoil, at rates of 12, 15 and 20 pounds to the

This will provide a good demonstration of varieties and rates of seed-

This young farmer recalls, too, that variety trials have paid off many times on his farm. For instance, Lanark oats did so well that many of his neighbors picked it up in a hurry when they saw his stand. Rodney oats have been tried now with success, too; and this year, he has tried foundation stock of Richmond winter wheat.

"Threshing gangs see the way these varieties grow, and I often sell some seed, and introduce new varieties to the district this way."

Gaynor, along with his father, Ross, farms 150 acres, running 20 milking cows for the Napanee fluid milk market. He has found that despite the manure that goes back onto the land, money spent on fertilizer is a good investment. He applies 300 pounds to the acre to all new seedings.

He calls grass (100 acres in hay and pasture) his most important crop, but believes that ditches are the secret of good grass farming. He cleans the ditches that require it each year, with a tractor-mounted scraper, and recalls

a recent year, when seeding weather was ideal, and he still had ditches to clean. Although tempted to unhitch the scraper, he sacrificed some time at seeding to finish the job. Later, when wet weather came, he watched the extra ditching pay off handsomely.

Now he is swinging to irrigation with gusto, for despite his 20 milking cows, he requires canning crops to provide additional revenue. This year, for instance, he added one or two acres of tomatoes and four acres of peas, as well as some black and red raspberries, and a few strawberries. He has dug out a pond to hold backwash from the lake, for irrigation of the tomatoes and peas, and much of his pasture, from either the pond or the creek. Some of the berries, which grow on an island at the front of their farm, can be irrigated too.

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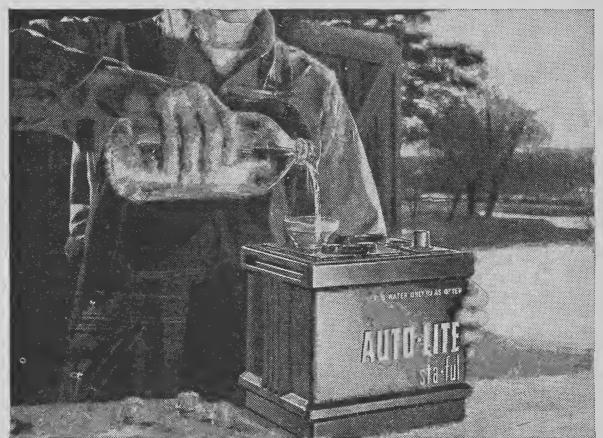
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Note: Farms cannot be inspected after freeze-up

CANADIAN FARM LOAN BOARD

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Adaptable Livestock Housing

RARMING may never become a white collar job, but some operations can be planned so that most of the winter chores can be done inside. Peter Wyllie of Leduc, Alberta, believes he has found the answer in what he calls a centralized housing unit, where all livestock are kept under one roof.

Wyllie has a hog-poultry combination, and the whole operation is conducted in a long barrack-liké barn that can be added to from time to time if business indicates that an increase in size would be profitable. Within the framework of the present building, the hog enterprise can be increased and the poultry decreased, or vice versa, according to market conditions. This can be done quickly because all pens and wall partitions are removable; the gate in front of each hog pen, and the feed trough, are a single unit; when one is moved, both go.

"I could swing the hog section over to poultry production in a day," Peter said, "and the same applies if I abandoned poultry in favor of hogs."

The barn is heated by an automatic gas furnace which pipes warm air to the coldest part of the hog and poultry wings. As a winter measure, one pipe blows heat down on the central doorway so that warm air is always mixing with the cold. This keeps the door from freezing up in severe weather, and provides a bit of warmth there when feed is being unloaded on bitter days. In the newer part of the barn, the doorways have been made wide enough to let a truck in, so that litter and manure can be loaded directly, without having to handle it twice.

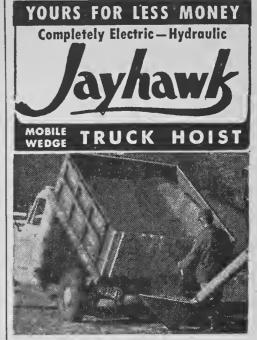


Peter Wyllie's adaptable, convenient housing reduces labor and capital cost.

There is also an overhang above the doorway to protect the immediate area from sudden downpours.

"It all helps when it's 20 degrees below outside, or during a bad wet spell," Wyllie pointed out. "No man works at his best when he's wet or cold."

PETER'S well is located right beside the center sector of the barn. But you wouldn't know that unless he told you, because the pipes come up inside the building—right beside the furnace.



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The Jayhawk operates within itself... no power take off or transmission problems. Push buttons front & rear control it...at any truck speed, motor on or off. It operates on 6 or 12 volt systems, costs less to mount, is easy to move to a new truck at trade in time. Models for large trucks and pickups...at your Jayhawk dealers. FREE CIRCULAR direct. Write today.

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Massages the skin, gives the satisful luster to hair Nylon brickles re-

beautiful luster to hair. Nylon bristles remove loose hair, embedded dust and dirt. For 110-120 volts AC-DC. Complete unit includes air-cooled, ball-bearing motor as illustrated. Grooming brush head also available as an attachment for Clipmaster or Shearmaster.

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TORONTO 18

That way, pipes do not freeze and any necessary repairs can be made night or day, in comparative comfort.

Another fault Wyllie finds with orthodox farmstead planning is the lack of centralization. In most cases, you find cattle, hogs, poultry, and water and feed supplies scattered all over the lot. Much time and energy is lost in mere hauling and travelling. Peter believes in having everything together, preferably under one roof, with proper divisions for the different classes of livestock.

"Take a look at any modern factory," he said, "everything is arranged so that workers have to take as few steps as possible. This farm is a factory, too-we convert grain into pork and poultry. Every dollar spent in feed must bring in from \$2 to \$2.50, to cover labor and overhead, or I don't stay in business. Like the factory, volume of production is the deciding factor: to take care of my fixed overhead, I have to convert as much grain into the finished product as I can."

BY training and background, Peter Wyllie is well qualified to reorganize and apply new ideas in farming, or to develop a few of his own. Born in Ontario, he came to Vegreville in 1911 when his father took up farming there. Peter was a pioneer junior club member, representing the Vegreville Swine Club at the Royal Winter Fair in 1924. Ten years later, he received his B.Sc., in Agriculture, from the University of Alberta. In 1936 he opened the first district agriculturist's office in Leduc, and remained there until 1941, when he was transferred to Edmonton to do sheep and swine production work for the Department. In 1944, he returned to Leduc where he served six years as Municipal Field Supervisor, before deciding to go into full-time farming.

Situated on the southwestern outskirts of Leduc, the 30-acre "Wybred" farm specializes in the production of breeding stock-hatching eggs from blood-tested and banded white Leghorns, and registered Yorkshire hogs. At the present time, there are about 700 hens on the place, plus 200 hogs, including three boars. But Peter intends to reduce the poultry enterprise still further in favor of a larger swine herd. This year, the hog market looks like a better proposition than the poultry market, so he plans to put his ideas of adaptability into practice. V

Cash Crops In Dairyland

ANY long-time farmers in Hastings county, one of Ontario's leading cheese producing areas, will find a cash crop farm a rather remarkable sight. Yet, one is growing in their midst, and it isn't impossible that neighbors will find a few ideas there that could be applied to advantage on their own farms.

Lloyd Sheppard was raised in the rich cash-crop area of Burlington, between Hamilton and Toronto. Garden farmers there, on high-tax land where every acre must count, make it a habit of producing several hundred dollars of revenue from every acre. They must, to pay all expenses and have a few dollars left over for themselves.

But when Mr. Sheppard began to look for land of his own, he couldn't

touch the high-priced acres in his home area. Industrial and housing developments were swallowing the good farm land at fantastic prices. Lloyd headed out to find land in some less

He got his fertile farm in Central Ontario at Frankford, and chose 125 acres with a creek running through it, so irrigation would be possible. His first investment, made with a bank loan, was irrigation equipment.

Now he rents an additional 50 acres of land, is growing cash crops on most of it, without a single head of livestock, and after three years, his

farm program is beginning to take

He grows 75 acres of corn, both table canning corn, and seed corn. He uses clovers for green manure, keeps ground that would be bare over winter, covered with rye; and makes it common practice to apply 800 pounds or more of fertilizer to the

He is setting out asparagus now, a crop that yields big per-acre returns once it becomes established. He also grows peas for canning, as well as early potatoes, and plans an acre of strawberries.

Between his canning crops, and his seed corn (he planted over 20 varieties of seed corn this summer) he is trying to maintain a balance of crops for different markets, so he won't be completely dependent on any one of

This is a vastly different type of farming than has been practiced by many low-income dairy farmers in the district, who ship to cheese factories. Undoubtedly, many of them, anxious to boost their own cash incomes, will be watching this pioneer cash-crop farmer, for some usable ideas.



PIONEER PAYS OFF FOR ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL POULTRYMAN

DON CORP, OAKVILLE, ONT.

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Don Corp, a building contractor in the Oakville district, has designed and constructed an economical and efficient laying house. The arch-constructed building is covered with Homasote and painted with aluminum paint. On the wire floor, the birds are housed on one square foot per bird. The success of this close confinement depends on adequate feeding and watering space with satisfactory ventila-

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A rate of 75% to 80% production is proof that this type of housing is practical. And a check on the feed efficiency reveals that a dozen eggs are being produced on a low of 3.68 lbs. of feed per dozen or a feed cost of 16c per dozen.

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Interior view of the Corp laying house. Note the large number of feeders and waterers.

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POULTRY, HDGS

AND CATTLE



Thirty Years Of Cultivated Grass

Constant experimenting has resulted in a reserve of 10,000 bales of hay on this 4,500-acre farm

CROSS the road, a knee-deep field of crested wheatgrass stretched eastward to merge with a line of tawny sandhills that stood out against the blue Saskatchewan sky.

Rancher Stuart Colquhoun, of Maple Creek, smiled in recollection. "That field was seeded under his sponsorship away back in 1938. Here, we like to think of him as father of the crested wheat movement.'

When prairie grassmen speak of "him" they generally refer to veteran forage expert Dr. S. E. Clarke, who pioneered range improvement in the West. Stuart is no exception. In fact, the Colquhoun ranch has been used for cultivated grass experiments for over 30 years-first under Dr. Clarke, then, for the past nine years, under the direction of his successors at the Swift Current Experimental Farm. Altogether, 100 acres of the ranch are now used for testing grasses and grains, about 30 of this being devoted to cultivated range grasses such as crested wheat, Russian wild rve, intermediate wheatgrass, slender wheatgrass, fescue, and Reed canary

The 4,500-acre farm was first taken up by Stuart's father, P. C. Colquhoun, in 1910. Stuart and his brother Donald were the members of the family who elected to remain with him on the land. About nine years ago, Donald got them started in experimental work; when the latter went to live in California, Stuart took over, and has been carrying on the work ever since.

Although the Colquhoun farm produces chiefly livestock and grain, it is actually that supposedly out-ofdate operation called a mixed farm.



Stuart Colquhoun, farmer-rancher at Maple Creek, Sask., is strong on grass.

Besides commercial cattle, Stuart has about 190 head of registered Herefords, half-a-dozen top quality Holsteins, hogs, sheep, and a string of registered quarter horses.

The Colquhouns use cultivated grasses for both hay and pasture, and estimate that they have trebled the carrying capacity of their fields, by plowing under the native grasses that used to thrive there.

"In some cases we've been able to pasture 60 head on a quarter-section that only carried ten animals before," Stuart said.

OR the past ten years, good results have been attained from a mixture of two pounds of alfalfa, and five or six pounds of crested wheatgrass to the acre. Stuart has 1,000 acres of this at the present time. By sowing test rows all the way from six inches to 11/2 feet apart, he found that the best hay production came when rows had from 1 to 1½ feet between them.

Normally, stockmen around Maple Creek consider grazing to be a yearround proposition in their area. Most of them put up hay nonetheless, as insurance against a bad winter. Stuart Colquhoun's "insurance" ran to a carryover of 10,000 bales of hay this year. In case the grass didn't do so well, he also had 35 acres of alfalfa growing on irrigated land.

When sowing range land to cultivated grasses, it's best to turn the native sod over with a plow, he advises. In tests conducted by the Swift Current Experimental Farm in various parts of Saskatchewan, it was found that only where native grassland had been plowed was a satisfactory catch obtained.

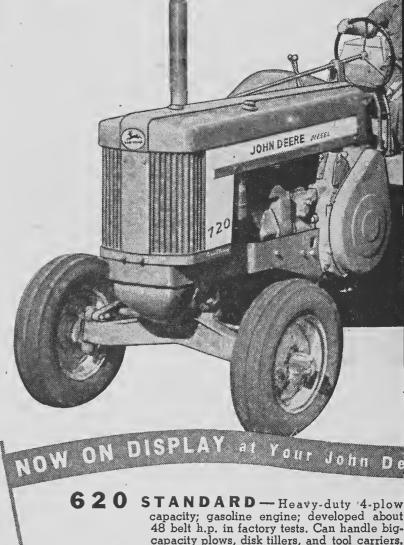
"I prefer to seed in the fall," he said; "otherwise, you have to seed very early in the spring, and then hope for lots of moisture.'

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capacity; gasoline engine; developed about 48 belt h.p. in factory tests. Can handle big-capacity plows, disk tillers, and tool carriers.

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> DIESEL-Ample (5-6 plow) power to handle big equipment at maximum speeds. Successor to the "80" Diesel; same engine that set fuel-economy record in official tests.

Power Sizes... Basic Models



SERIES



Poultryman With a New Twist

This Ontario producer demonstrates the old adage that if you would succeed, know where you're going, but don't follow the crowd

F you want to know what can be done with a flock of poultry, the farm of August Kaiser at Picton, Ontario, is a good place to find out. If anyone has a knack with birds, it is this remarkable farmer.

His order each December is for 28,000 mixed chicks. Which will include about 14,000 pullets. Last spring, more than 14,000 pullets from such a group went into the laying pens. That's how small his losses are.

Roasting chickens are a much less important market item than they once were, because the mushrooming broiler business has been taking over more of the poultry meat market during the past few years. But you wouldn't know it on this farm. Mr. Kaiser can put his cockerels up to six pounds weight in 14 weeks, and sell them for a profit, if market conditions are suitable. He did it this spring, although he has sold his birds on the broiler market in the past, with success too.

He raises birds with a minimum of floor space, allowing only one square foot per bird. Even the hens get along successfully with 2½ square feet of space each. Cockerels, of course, are debeaked at seven weeks old, and the pullets at ten weeks, to make this system pan out.

These are all indications of exceptional poultry management. But agricultural representative Don Taylor at Picton gives another illustration. In



Don Taylor (left), Ag. Rep., talks over poultry problems with August Kaiser.

poultry club work, the Kaiser children were enthusiasts. When club members purchased their birds, they planned their Achievement Day, allowing sufficient time to raise the birds to meat size. A month before the project was due for completion, the Kaiser birds were up to weight and still eating at a costly rate. Permission had to be granted to kill them early.

"Litter management is the secret of raising healthy birds," says Mr. Kaiser. He maintains close supervision over the pens, and despite lack of fancy accommodation, can regulate air and humidity to keep litter dry and the birds disease-free. He even has a furnace in one building, and insists that the supplementary heat represents money well spent."

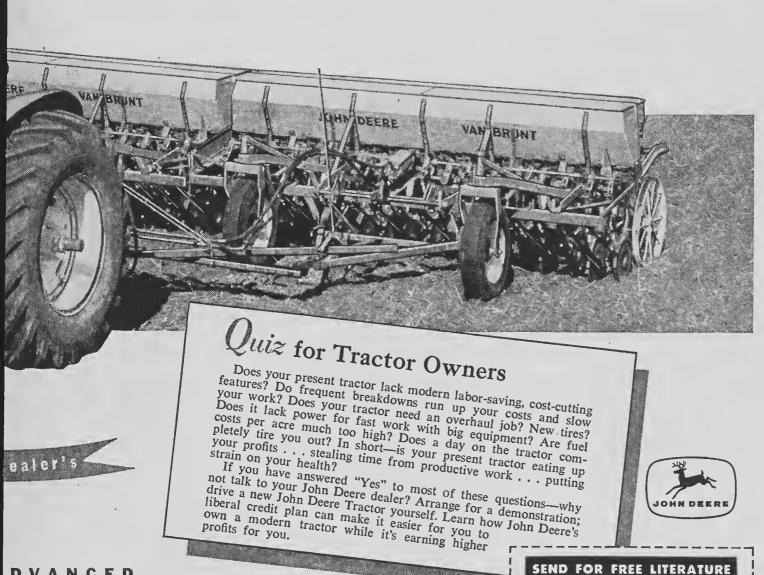
He has been buying prepared feeds for years. He still believes in hand feeding so he can keep a closer watch on the birds, and he regularly debeaks to prevent cannibalism. He has even given up roosts altogether, after trying them, dropping pits, and any other recommended method that appeared sensible. Now the birds sleep on the floor, lay their eggs in rows of nests, which, while not strictly community nests, are divided by partitions every three feet.

With this sizable flock he expects and usually gets an average production of about 70 per cent. He hasn't found it necessary to keep his birds laying during the winter. He sells them in November, in time to clean up for the new chicks. By producing thousands of dozens of good eggs, he has maintained a good contract with an egg buyer, which suits him better than trying to retail the eggs himself, and releases him from the necessity of producing eggs the year round.

His pullets, which never see range, usually begin producing about mid-May. When finally sold just before they are a year old, they are worth more than it cost him to raise them.

After more than 20 years in poultry, Mr. Kaiser says he has never lost

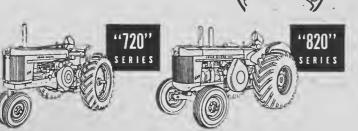
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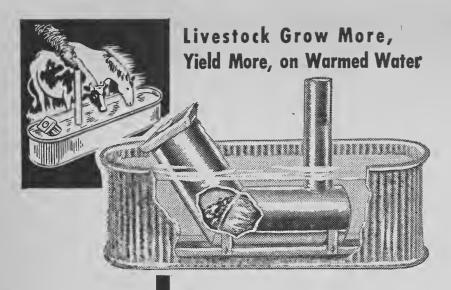


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This heater will pay you dividends year after year.

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money on a lot of birds. He claims to have done well in the good years, and broken even, or made a modest profit, in the poor ones.

August Kaiser came to Canada from his native Germany in the late twenties, and began farming and building a herd of cattle. During the depression, however, he couldn't see a profit in livestock. Meanwhile, one year he put through two lots of 300 birds each, and after paying for his feed, showed a profit on the operation. By 1940, his last cow had gone down the road, the barn was converted to a multi-storeyed laying house, and the poultry were there to stay.

Sudan Grass For Hot Weather

AST year for an experiment,
Mac Leybourne seeded four
acres that he couldn't get plowed the previous fall, to the little-used hot-weather crop, sudan grass. In the driest summer on record in Frontenac county, Ontario, it gave his dairy cows lush grazing when many other herds were searching sun-scorched pasture for the few sparse blades of greenery.

It was just one more experiment that paid off for this determined V.L.A. farmer, whose land at Bath margins on the picturesque shore of Lake Ontario.

Mr. Leybourne has been fighting an uphill battle to get started farming, since he settled there after the war, with little capital. When he bought his baler, he began doing custom work to pay for it, and to bring in extra cash. That meant long days of work. Later, he did the same with his combine. Now he has a pole barn 90 feet by 40 feet for feed storage, and to accommodate his herd. He is set to expand his milking herd to 20 cows, and hopes that it will/be an economic farm unit, one that will give him and his attractive Belgian wife a reasonable standard of living.

Individual Cheese Portions

TN 1948, when the Ontario Cheese Producers' Association staged a display of good Canadian cheese at the Royal Winter Fair to tell Canadians that cheese was a good buy, someone commented: "All that cheese and not a morsel to eat."

Processors still hadn't found the secret of bite-sized cheese packages for between-meals nibblers. However, John Ballentine, then chairman of the Cheese Producers' Board, took the idea to heart, and said, "Why can't we develop such a package?"

Now, while you can't buy handy sized cheeses in every local confectionery, cheese men feel the day isn't far away.

For instance, the Oxford Farmers' Co-operative puts up servings of cheese for banquets that meet with quick approval from diners. The Ontario Cheese Producers' Association has produced transparent wraps for wrapping one or one and one-half-

GET MORE WATER IN MORE PLACES AT LOWER COST



has been proved more satisfactory than anything else in more than 50,000 miles of installation. Some of it has been in use for more than 7 years under conditions that would quickly destroy other pipe.

It's just what you need for extending water lines in house, barn, milk house, poultry houses. It's a low cost way to have running water in pastures, hog houses, range houses and for irrigation systems.

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Carlon pipe costs about 50% less than galvanized . . . much less than copper. One man can couple 2,400 feet of Carlon "EF" pipe in an hour with only a screwdriver. You need fewer fittings, for it comes in 400-foot coils. It bends around corners to eliminate elbows. Additional savings can be made by using smaller pipe sizes without excessive pressure drop. That's because Carlon pipe does not restrict flow . . . has greater free-flowing characteristics than metal.

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ounce blocks for handy servings. Last year, the association tried them out at the convention of the Canadian Restaurant Association, and surveyed persons there to see what they thought of the idea. Most of them liked it. Now, commercial cheese - handling companies are stepping in to provide such servings for banquets, and have put them in at least some of the big hotels.

Biggest problem to date has been the labor needed to cut and wrap these small packages, but one company is hopeful of coming up with a machine to do that job.

Once that is accomplished, you needn't be surprised if cheese portions show up in the corner candy stores to compete for your confectionery dime with peanuts, potato chips or candy bars.

More Beef From Grassland

ANADA'S Maritime Provinces are long on potatoes and short on beef. But visit the Wilfred Leckie farm at Summerside E., Prince Edward Island, and you would think there was plenty of both.

Mr. Leckie has demonstrated that Island soil can grow bumper crops of both potatoes and grass. The latter is the main ingredient of beef.

In fact, the Leckies, who grow 45 acres of potatoes on their 140-acre farm, have their own potato house, and pack and ship the crop themselves. They also run a herd of 20 cows, buying cattle each year, as well; and can pasture about 45 young cattle on the rich growth of grass. Although the herd lacks uniformity of bloodlines, they are using a purebred Hereford sire, and like the beef business so well that they are considering swinging their enterprise to more beef in the future.

Fertilizer plays a big part in their grass program. While grass follows along after the heavily fertilized potatoes, it also gets 80 pounds of ammonium nitrate each spring, and another dressing later on, just before a rain (the airport weather office is very accurate in its predictions) to give the grass a late-season boost.

Buzz Barrett Story

Continued from page 10

the gathering darkness. When at last they reached the clearing, the feeble lamplight told them they had taken the right turns but a baby's wail told them that for all their haste, they had arrived late. Dan Barrett greeted them at the door, a wide grin on his leathery face.

"Got ourselves another son, Mrs. Mac!" He led the way to the narrow room where Mrs. Barrett lay. "Just take a look at this 'un will ya! Ain't he somethin'!"

Willie stopped sniffling and wiped his nose on his sleeve. "Gee, Pa, I runs like everythin," he cried when he realized no one was going to voice their appreciation for his efforts.

His father rumpled his already rumpled hair fondly. "We got you a fine brother, didn't we? Tell you what, we'll call this one Bernard after grandpappy. I reckon then you can call him Buzz for short the way you've bin beggin' to."

"That's what Mr. Thompson calls his mule!" Willie explained, "— his prize mule! Don't you think Buzz is a snortin' good name Mrs. Mac?"

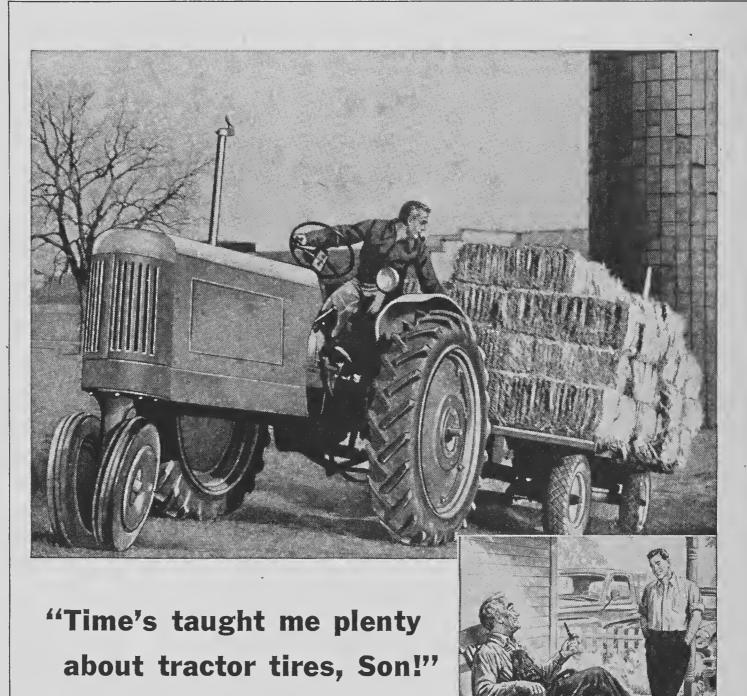
Mother agreed that Buzz was as good a name as she could think of at the moment. She took the latest member of the Barrett family off to the kitchen to be bathed and admired by the other children. As Mother brought out the tiny garments from the black bag—garments the Ladies' Aid always kept on hand for just such

emergencies – Dan Barrett suddenly remembered that babies arrive trailing many demands.

"Reckon I'll run to town in the morning and get this young 'un a few things," he chuckled as the baby's small fist closed about one of his brown fingers. "Yes, sir, I reckon this one deserves the best of everything."

A ND so Buzz, who was to become an enigma to all who knew him, came into our midst. A few Sundays later, Mrs. Barrett, Dan and the other seven children arrived at the little white Methodist church on the corner and Buzz was baptized Bernard Hartley Barrett. Dan, who sang in the choir, stepped forward and sang in his beautiful tenor his favorite hymn: "God Will Take Care of You."

"God and how many more?" Mrs. Parler hissed to Mrs. Tiller. Mrs. Parler was president of the Ladies' Aid. She had long since lost patience with the "squatters" who lived on the edge of Samuel Thompson's place. Mrs. Parler considered herself a good Christian who aided the cause of the needy, so she bowed her head and said an earnest prayer for Providence to keep a watchful eye on the new baby.



Most farmers are pretty independent—like to do their own thinking—try things for themselves. And most farmers with a few years work behind them will tell you—"You can't beat Goodyear."

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When it was over the Barretts went back to their dingy home on the clearing. Dan toiled in Samuel Thompson's fields in the summer and in the coal mine in the winter. Mrs. Barrett and the children wrestled with the truckgarden that never seemed to thrive in the rocky soil that surrounded the old house. They gathered a few apples from the gnarled trees that Mr. Thompson allocated to them. The Barretts were not afraid of work.

We saw much of the Barrett family as years went by. Not only had Mother been called to the house to welcome the twins, little Julie, but also Paul the last of the Barrett babies to arrive. She had also seen the family through a fire that damaged the shack badly, and Dan's bout of pneumonia. There was also the time that Buzz was rushed to our place with his chubby hands seared by glowing embers into which he had fallen. One of the other children snatched him from the hot ashes and Mrs. Barrett brought the screaming child to us fast as the old horse could drag the buggy over the rough road. I remember Mother took one look at the blistered palms, poured out a can of linseed oil into a low bowl and plunged the boy's hands into it. Almost at once Buzz stopped crying and Mrs. Barrett began.

"Lord love you, Irmie," she sobbed, "I don't know what we'd do without people like you helpin' out."

Somehow the Barretts always made out. Soon as the children were old enough to walk they made their contribution to the family's meager income by picking berries or doing odd jobs for neighbors. Buzz learned to swing an ax at an early age and he bought his own overalls with money he earned by starting the school fires and keeping that institution supplied with wood.

"If only those Barretts could get a few breaks," folks would say, not realizing that even then Fate had singled out this boy in the ragged jeans. Even as Buzz dined on beans and salt pork, even as he cleaned the Thompson stables and hurried to school before sun-up to light the fires, Buzz's star was rising.

If Buzz was no genius in the class room, he was one on the playground. This sturdy lad with the scarred hands, could run faster, hit a ball farther and catch it better than any boy his age had ever done on that playground.

Samuel Thompson was perhaps the first to notice that Buzz was something of a wizard at baseball. When Thompson discovered half the school looking for a lost ball in his corn field, he rode his horse into the crop only to find considerable damage had been done by youngsters on similar missions. The shrewd land-owner said nothing, but after that he began to keep an eye on this son of his tenant.

I REMEMBER how much baseball came to mean to Buzz Barrett in the years to follow. One day he came to our place with his Pa to get some chicken-feed ground and he showed his hands to Mother. "I'm sure glad they yanked me out of them ashes in time and that you knew what to do about these hands of mine," he said soberly. "Ma says I could of had crippled fingers."

"And then you couldn't play ball and life wouldn't be worth living," Mother laughed.

Buzz flushed. "I reckon you know all about me Mrs. Mac. I guess playin' ball is about the most important thing in my life. You just stop at the school one of these days and I'll bust one right over the fence for you."

That was about the time that Buzz started watching the Huxley and Millerville teams battle it out every Sunday afternoon. It wasn't professional ball of course, but some of those young miners were as graceful and quick as cats. Since Huxley was only three miles away, Buzz and his family never missed a game. After that day that Buzz knocked his muchtalked-about "homer," the lad really went baseball mad. Every moment that he was not at work in the field or busy with lessons he spent playing catch with his father or anyone who would "bust him a few." He taught the other boys at school all the tricks he learned from the Huxley players until the school boasted the best junior players in the district.

Samuel Thompson hadn't forgotten about Buzz and the game he had helped win for Huxley. Thompson had not made his fortune by chance. He was a shrewd judge of people as he was of other matters, and was not one to overlook favorable possibilities. He recognized the boy's ability to make swift and accurate decisions. He saw that gleam of great desire that flashed in the lad's dark eyes. There was more than a natural ability here! Buzz Barrett, Samuel Thompson decided after months of watching the lad in action, had the germ of greatness! It could do him no harm, to back a winner. By the time the next election rolled around his name could be linked with one of the country's great ball players. People remembered things like that when they went to the polls! Thompson saw to it that Buzz got a place as pitcher on the Huxley team. He bought the kid the best gear that money would buy and Buzz was given tickets to all the ball games that came within driving distance. Buzz, without realizing it, was being groomed.

UZZ had reached most of his sixfoot-two stature by his sixteenth year. He had a ruggedness not often found in boys so young. He was a sensation every place Huxley played. Folks talked about the games as though they were a one-man show. Sam Thompson realized this was no light that could be safely hidden under a bushel. He must report his find to Sheldon Williams before Williams himself discovered Buzz. When Thompson visited the fat stock show in the city he made a point of dropping in on the talent scout of the Bison Ball League.

"How would you like to made a thousand dollars?" Thompson began, narrowing his eyes as he did when bargaining. He was unprepared for the indifferent shrug of Williams' fleshly shoulders and his sleepy reply. Thompson realized now that proud fathers and enthusiastic amateur scouts had often used this bait in their quest for attention.

"Seen some kid knock three triples in a row." Williams sighed heavily, and drew his thick hand across his eyes wearily. "I tell you Sam they're growing ball players faster than they are growing cabbages these days. I've got more talent than I can shake a bat at."

"Tell you what," Sam said suddenly, "time you and the Mrs. spent a weekend at the farm anyway. You might even get in a little fishing and I'll see to it that there is fried chicken every day. You come for one weekend and if you don't like what I've got to show you I'll . . . I'll . . ."

"You'll damn well dig up the thousand bucks, Sam! I tell you I'm not interested in your barefoot boys, and anyhow that's the way I lost the League the last thousand dollars. I warn you, if I come it will be because of the fried chicken."

And so it was that Buzz Barrett wearing a too-tight uniform, started a ball game before the noted sport authority. It was just as well, perhaps, that no one recognized the scout. People in Huxley were not much interested in the guests that visited the Thompson mansion. Mrs. Barrett stood nearby fanning herself with the lid of the shoe box, that had held the sandwiches. Each time Buzz made a move on the diamond, Mrs. Barrett's fan gained momentum.

"I'd advise you to deal squarely with the Barretts," Sam whispered to Williams. "That is Mrs. Barrett with the box lid."

Sheldon Williams groaned as he sourly looked the family over. He had forgotten what a dreary little place Huxley was. Gloom settled on his heavy features as he watched Mrs. Barrett's fan moving rapidly as Buzz shot one to first. Williams groaned and quietly fell asleep. But he didn't sleep long. The people that filled and spilled over the small park were roaring with excitement. Williams opened one eye tentatively and took a firmer grip on his neglected cigar. In that instant he saw Buzz Barrett make a catch that shot his Adam's apple up to almost knock his eyes halfway out of his

Williams got to his feet. "Does this . . . this Barrett kid always turn cartwheels to pick up those grounders?" he wheezed.

Thompson folded his arms and smiled. He hadn't enjoyed himself so much in years. The talent scout stayed on his feet. Thompson watched him move around the backstop to get a better view of Buzz as he pitched. He strolled back chewing nervously at the end of his cigar.

"What experience has this kid had, Sam? Who coached him? How old did you say he is?"

Sam didn't answer. He watched Williams' jaw muscles tighten as Buzz came to bat. He saw the flush of excitement on the heavy jowls, like a wolf that has picked up the scent of blood.

Buzz was having only an average day and yet the scout was perspiring with glee. "When is the next game being played here? I want Wakefield to see this kid," he said lowering his voice. "And fer gosh sakes keep it quiet, Sam! Keep it quiet until we see the next game!"

SAM didn't need to offer fried chicken to coax Williams back for the baseball picnic. Williams was

there and with him came the starmaker, Herman Wakefield himself. Sam, from where he sat, could hear snatches of their conversation: something about Buzz being a fast thinker, something about style at bat, quiet confidence, and his great natural ability.

"He could kill a bull with those pitches. You say he isn't 17 yet?" Wakefield cried. In his own mind Sam was hearing the sweet words of praise that would come from the people around Huxley when they learned that he, Samuel Thompson, was responsible for the discovery of

this new baseball player. He could see the Barretts going wild with delight when they learned of his good deed. Dan would of course be quitting and he would lose Buzz as a handy man around the barns. Still, if it would aid his cause at the next election . . .

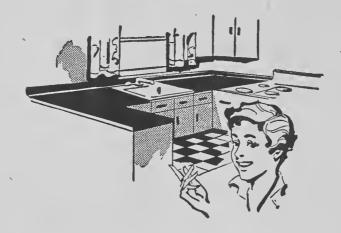
After the game was over and the picnic was in its final stage, Wakefield and Williams closed in on the object of their interest. Buzz was accepting a dish of ice-cream from the hands of pretty Ginger Jackson, and he was far more interested in the local beauty than he was in the two

strangers. Williams ignored the boy's unspoken plea to be left alone with the girl.

"They tell us you're Buzz Barrett," the scout began. Buzz nodded politely as Williams introduced Wakefield. The name meant nothing to him. Williams tried again. "Wakefield, Herman Wakefield! Surely you've heard of . . ."

"Buzz get on your feet and shake hands with Mr. Wakefield!" Samuel Thompson said sternly. "Surely you've heard of Herman Wakefield of the Bison Baseball Company. He wants to talk over a little business with you."

How to Keep a Farmer's Wife Happy



As a busy and intelligent Canadian farmer you know that having a happy wife helps more than having six weeks in Florida. In fact, everybody on the farm works harder and more efficiently when she is in a good frame of mind. Most important of all, you just *like* to see her happy.

During those long hours between sunrise and sunset you have quite a bit of time to think. Sure, you're working, but you have time to think. Tomorrow, we suggest you take some of that time to add up the number of hours your wife spends in the kitchen on an average day. Must be plenty.

What we're getting around to is this. Are you sure the kitchen couldn't be just a little gayer, a little brighter, a little easier to work in, a little easier to keep clean? Have you looked at the walls, or the counter tops, or the table tops lately? We didn't think so.

There's a man near you who could give you some good ideas in this connection. He probably sells lumber and other building supplies, but he sells our product too. It's Genuine Arborite. We use the word Genuine because we have so many imitators—and we don't want you to get stuck with an imitation.

Now about the kitchen and this business of keeping your wife happy.

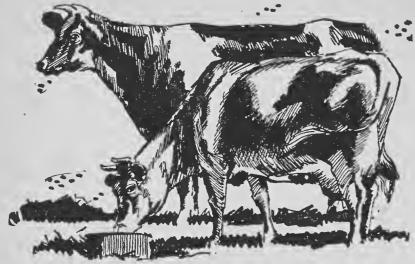
Genuine Arborite on the walls and table tops will last a lifetime. The same goes for Genuine Arborite Curvatop, the one piece counter top and splashback with matching Edge Trim. And no matter where you use it, Genuine Arborite is there to stay. It will never need painting or patching. It is resistant to practically all kinds of stains and even cigarette burns. What's more, it can be cleaned with just a simple swish of a damp, soapy cloth!

By the way, you can make the installation yourself if you'll take a few hours off. Just use your own tools and follow the directions you get from your dealer. Genuine Arborite comes in different grades for different surfaces and here again your dealer has the answer—as well as the necessary auxiliary materials such as adhesives, Edge Trim and mouldings. If you have any difficulty, just write us for complete information. Our address is The Arborite Company Limited, Montreal 32, Dept. A-1, Que., or Toronto 10, Ont.

One last suggestion. If we've convinced you to bring your wife this wonderful new kitchen happiness, you better let her in on the secret. You see, she'll have to choose the colours and patterns she wants—and there are dozens of them!

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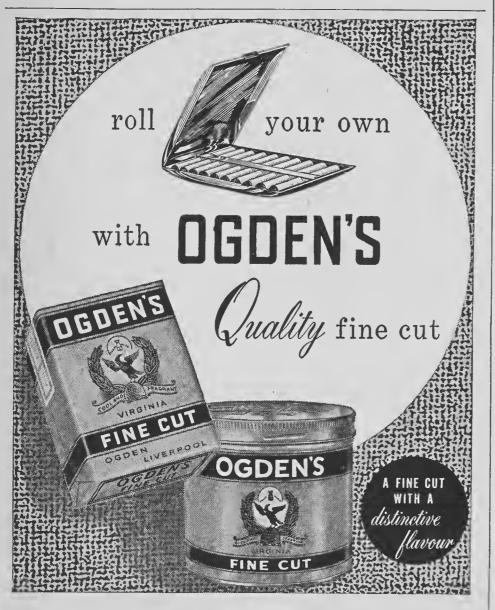
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Buzz got to his feet, his round eyes growing even rounder. "You come to see me play ball?" he gasped.

"Exactly," Wakefield grinned. "We rather liked what we saw here today. We want to talk over a few things with you and your father."

Dan Barrett and his wife had already elbowed their way through the crowd and were standing beside their son, mouths agape at this turn in events. As Mrs. Barrrett realized the significance of what was happening she laid a hand on her son's arm and said flatly, "We don't want no son of ours bummin' round the country!"

"Bumming!" Williams ejaculated.
"Why my good woman, do you know what this means? If Buzz is half as good as we think he is he'll make the minor league. If he proves himself he'll be on his way to the Bisons!"

"Surely you can use a few thousand," Wakefield put in, eyeing the woman's faded cotton dress and barefoot Paul who stood by. "Why once Buzz is on top—and believe me he's going to the top—you can drive a car a block long. You can live in a house bigger than Sam's here!"

Thompson's face flushed. The idea of Lula Barrett trying to play hard to get! It irritated him to hear Wakefield suggest a Barrett might own a finer house than his. He glowered at the Barretts and told them to get into his car. "We'll drive to the house and talk this thing over," he said firmly.

A stunned Buzz was propelled through the crowd before he could exchange further glances with Ginger. Big Dan Barrett, his face a study of mixed emotions, followed his son and the scouts into the car. Lula Barrett climbed in beside Buzz.

But if after what resulted from the talks that day, Mrs. Barrett was anxious, and Dan Barrett, alternately elated and depressed. Buzz was living in a fabulous dream. If only he could make good his family would have lots of money! He could see the world and drive his own car! He went through his farewell party in a happy daże.

As Buzz lay sleepless in his berth on the train heading south he heard the song the wheels sang: "You're going up! You're going up!" He didn't mind that he became train sick and couldn't eat. He wasn't too upset when the matter of tipping and the problem of clothes confused him. He could shrug off the loneliness and disappointment when he arrived in the city to find the Bisons were already away on the road. There were only two players who had been left behind to recuperate from injuries.

He liked Bill Turner, the team's regular right fielder and he came to feel sorry for the bitter Sid Becker who had hoped to go up the league as pitcher. Sid had to admit that he had never seen a youngster who could slam a ball around like Buzz. Day after day the three of them drilled, the workouts growing longer and longer and Buzz climaxing each session by slamming the ball with all the speed he could produce.

"He's going to kill me one of these days," Bill Turner protested to Artie Lambert, their coach. "I'm an outfielder, not a catcher."

"Who cares who gets killed in this racket?" Sid muttered. Artie Lambert

ignored the disgruntled player's comment. "I've news for you, Buzz. They're puttin' you in the class B minor league club. You may think that's sandlot stuff, Barrett, but let me warn you against any second-rate performances. You're being watched at every move. Keep your record high!"

Buzz had no intention of doing anything but his best. He worked at pitching as he had never worked before. For Ma and Pa, for Ginger and the folks back home he had to make good. He lived for baseball and for the letters from home. Sometimes when homesickness and the city's noise were too much for him, he would take a car to the end of the line and go for walks in the woods. If only Pa could be in the stands when he played ball! If only Ma could see the new uniform the large department store had presented to him!

He thought often of his family around the table eating Ma's fresh-baked bread and country butter. He longed to go fishing in the old fishing hole where ferns grew waist high in the moist earth. He missed the whip-poorwills calling at night. He missed Ginger most of all. If only she could be here and he could show her the sights of the city. Ginger had never been in a big city. He wondered if she would like the kind of life she would have if she married him. "If only I can make the Bisons," he told himself. "If only I..."

Back home no one in Huxley seriously believed Buzz could make the big time—no one, that is except Sam Thompson. After all, Buzz was a Barrett and folks hadn't come to expect much from the family. "He's only a flash-in-the-pan-player," was the general opinion. "He's got speed and ruggedness but he'll never be a polished player like the Bisons are looking for."

Nevertheless they were fiercely proud of him. Any day in the week, one could hear Buzz being discussed on the streets of Huxley and Millerville. After Buzz got into action and his picture started appearing in sport columns, people in the city of Rochley, a hundred miles distant, started claiming him as a home-town boy. As the season progressed there was more and more news of the promising young pitcher who was averaging 16 strikeouts per game. He was shoving them in fast and just wild enough so that batters at the plate gave him plenty of room. Experts talked now about the cunning curves young Barrett was delivering. "His jug-handles remind me of ones I've seen Bob Feller and Old Dizzy himself dish out," Artie Lambert boasted.

BUZZ was moved to the minor league and his prowess on the mound was recognized by the public. Everywhere he was being greeted by strangers. They asked him to pose for pictures. Young girls squealed with delight when he arrived at or left a hotel. Sid Becker's sister came to see them when they passed through Becker's home town, and she embarrassed Buzz with her attentions.

"Don't you like city girls?" she asked him when he declined as politely as he knew how, to take her out after the game. She stood very close to him fluttering darkened lashes and

pouting scarlet lips. He had never seen hair the color of 'Ella Becker's. In fact it was bleached until it lacked all color. He had never seen nails so long. She was beautiful but she made him nervous.

"Seems like city girls are always tryin' to be like what they ain't," he wrote his Ma that night.

He didn't often hear from home and Ma didn't say much when she did write. They were proud of him and they missed him and that was about all. As he lay awake in his berth at nights, the train wheels no longer sang "You're going up." They seemed to be saying "You're alone! You're all alone!" Artie noticed his moodiness.

"Homesick?" he asked.

Buzz shook his head, but not too convincingly. "It's just that all the towns seem the same. All those people -well, they don't mean anything. It's not like playing for your own folks. It's not like it was at Huxley . . . "

"I know, Kid," Lambert laughed, patting him on the back. "We all feel now and then that it doesn't make sense. But these crowds of people keep the cash registers ringing. You've got to keep 'em happy."

"I'll try—I'll try real hard Mr. Lambert."

"That's the stuff!" the coach smiled. "You've got to try from here on, Kid. I guess now is the time to tell you that you're going in for Roch Irving on the All-Star next Tuesday. You'll be pitching before 10,000 fans at least. I don't have to tell you that this is your big chance. You carry through on this game and the Bisons will write you a mighty nice contract. Have you any idea what Roch Irving has been pulling in these past few seasons?"

Buzz didn't know and didn't ask. He was stunned. He hadn't expected it would come this soon. The country boy with the scarred hands and the strangely rolling walk, caught a plane that night for the city and the next day he stood for the first time upon a major league diamond. But for the first time since he had gotten into baseball he was scared. This diamond seemed so unreal with its table-top smoothness, its gigantic grandstands stretching down the foul lines.

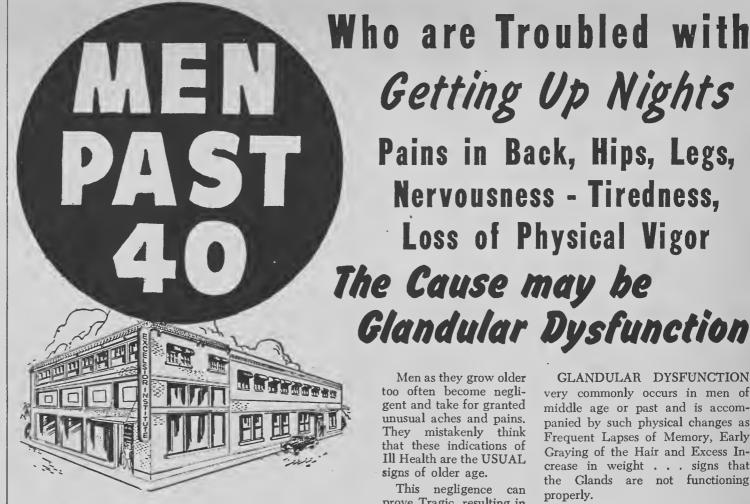
"Gosh!" he breathed. "It's awful big, ain't it?'

"You'll get used to it long before the game," they assured him. "Just forget you've been seein' these guys' pictures in the papers since you were in diapers. Don't let 'em scare you. Forget who they are and just throw."

Buzz sighed "Lefty Wallace . . . Johnny Lester . . . guys like them don't miss nothin'. They could bat a bullet out of the air. Didn't you see them at battin' practice?"

Wakefield came in before the game and talked to him. "Concentrate on your speed, Buzz. We'll switch to the curve once they're trying to concentrate on hitting the fast ones. You'll be OK.

In spite of assurances, Buzz ambled out before that crowd, his heart in his throat. He heard the announcement: "Attention, please. Barrett now pitching for the Bisons." It was the moment he had dreamed of all these months. Somehow it was still only a dream. The roar of the crowd was



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frightening. It hit him in waves. People had heard much about this kid from the country. They sensed that something of importance was about to happen. Either Buzz Barrett would prove what the experts had been saying was true, or he would fall apart like a wheel that throws a rim under a heavy load. People haven't changed much since the days of the Roman gladiators. They thrill to a do-or-die battle.

For a long moment the youngster stood there on the mound letting his eyes run around the grandstand. Out of all the thousands who waited in the late summer's heat, there wasn't one there who cared what happened to him-who really cared except for selfish financial reasons. Then he closed his eyes for a second and said a little prayer he always said before starting a tough game. In that instant a picture of his father, little Paul and all the fellows at home in Huxley came through to him something like the game was coming through to them on Hank Jacob's old radio in the store. He could see them all, tensed with emotion, hoping and praying for him.

The ball was in his hand nowhard, small and comfortingly familiar. Buzz looked at the plate where a player, childhood idol of his, stood tense and formidable. For a moment Buzz wavered, then he started a long windup, kicking his left leg into this his first pitch in a major league battle. For a split second that seemed like minutes he waited. Then there was the sharp smack of leather against leather. The umpire cried "Strike one," and a murmur ran through the stands. Buzz was away now! He was fast and accurate and kept pumping them across. As he made his way back to the dugout there was a thunderous ovation from the stands. When the game was over they knew that a great pitcher had made his debut. Buzz Barrett had made a no-hitter out of his first All-Star game. He was

That was the last game Buzz ever pitched before a paying crowd. While throwing a curve in a warm-up the next day, a searing pain struck in his right elbow. For weeks trainers massaged, doctors X-rayed and examined the valuable arm. All the while Buzz waited and wondered, the baseball world waited and wondered too. Buzz had time to do considerable thinking now.

Some folks believe his life-story would have a different ending if he hadn't had this period for contemplation. Others blame the divorce of Lillian and Roch Irving for the decision Buzz reached at that time. It was a known fact that Buzz was saddened by what baseball had done to the Bison's pitcher's marriage. Buzz had become very fond of Lillian and Roch Irving in the weeks he had stayed at their country home where he and Roch were recovering from their injuries. He must have seen that Cadillacs, mansions and fancy contracts can't compensate for months of separation and the singleness of purpose a player must cultivate.

AT any rate, Buzz came home a sober and quiet young man. He was greeted by a crowd like Huxley had never seen before and hasn't seen since. Everyone believed it was

only a matter of time until his arm would be in shape again, and he was asked a thousand times: "How's the arm, Buzz?" Talk about the weather, crops, and the government which was at fault for the low prices, ran a poor second to the condition of the young hero's arm as a topic of conversation. Folks did not realize that the telegrams and the mysterious limousines that slid through Huxley were on the way to the humble Barrett home to try to persuade Buzz to sign contracts he refused to sign.

"Isn't it just the luck of the Barretts to have a thing like that happen just as he was about to sign a contract that would set them up for life?" people lamented.

When Buzz bought the old Bailey farm, people still didn't realize what had happened. "Why did he do a fool thing like that?" they pondered. "Why, he'll be able to retire in Florida or California once he gets back to this business of pitchin'. Like as not that fool Dan Lula Barrett wants to raise hogs or hens on that river flat. Reckon you can't make a silk purse . . .'

For once the Barretts were mysteriously quiet about Buzz and his future. Folks seldom saw him unless they went down to the farm and sought him out of the field or garden. There, he worked with corn and tomatoes and talked about the dry weather and prices just as though there was nothing more important to be discussed. One day he came to our place to get some apples. He told my mother his

"My arm is OK but I ain't a-goin' back," he said simply, dragging his cap down over his eyes. He shifted his weight from one leg to the other uneasily. "I kinda thought vou'd of guessed it by now, Mrs. Mac."

Mother, like the others in our country hadn't guessed it. She stood there gazing at this lad she had welcomed into the world one cold April night-the boy who had risen to be a hero in the baseball world.

"I thought you'd understand, Mrs. Mac. You see it's sort of like this: a feller has his work in this world, and a feller has his play. Well, when I started turnin' my play into work I was gettin' paid for, I found there just wasn't any fun left in my life."

In spite of astonishment, Mother managed a smile. "It is your life, Buzz. As long as you are happy . . .

Sam Thompson wasn't happy when he discovered what Buzz Barrett had done, but since they no longer lived or worked on his farm there wasn't much he could do about it. As far as we knew, Buzz never regretted his

He married Ginger Jackson in the little white church and Dan Barrett sang "God Will Take Care of You." Folks came for miles around to attend that wedding. They didn't understand why Buzz had done the thing he did, but after their first shock was over, they were rather flattered that this favored one had come back to live among them.

Buzz has some baseball players of his own to train now. If you ask him if he has any ambitions for his sons to turn professional he will shrug his broad shoulders and say, "Money isn't everything."

Maybe he's right!

The Countrywoman

Moving Time

OVING is a major upheaval in the experience of any individual or family whether they live in town or country.

The experience of moving from one house to another is not so common with country folk as it is with those who live in town or city. In the case of the latter there may be several "moves" during the lifetime of a single family, for a number of reasons and because it is a generally accepted practiceand there is a greater range of choice of dwellings available. In the larger centers, there are usually two marked periods for those householders who occupy leased quarters, to migrate like the birds to a "new" living place, the first of October and first of May. But unlike the birds of the air, people are burdened down by the things they possess. And usually they must wait until an exact date until another family vacates before they can move in. So moving day comes with a great rush for all concerned including the transfer men-the whole business becomes sort of a shuffle game on a large scale.

The moving of household goods and other possessions is an experience, which comes at one time or another, to almost every family. It may be from the small house to a larger one as the family increases in size; or from the large house to a smaller house or suite as the family scatters, or the parents decide to "retire" from active work and to take things easy.

The problem is a more complex one for those who have had the "large" house or for those who have stayed in one dwelling for many years. They probably have had generous storage space in an attic, basement or an extra room or two. They have not had the necessary firmness to dispose of old furnishings, trinkets, books, photos and other keepsakes. The result is that trunks, boxes and shelves hold many articles which now must be disposed of, sold, given away or destroyed. As they stop to consider the mere bulk of this accumulation, they are amazed and well may ask: "What can we do with all that stuff? Some of it is not worth moving and besides, we haven't room for it in the new place."

There is a choice as to method of attack. One is to sell or give away unneeded things, which quite obviously could be of some use to other people—then simply close your mind to possible consequences, reproaches from other members of the family and personal regrets—and burn the remaining pile. The other method is to do a sorting-out job, classifying material according to possible demand and use.

THIS means checking through trunks, boxes and parcels and setting aside those articles whose value you are uncertain of and which others may better appraise. Some may be sufficiently old or unusual to have a historical, sentimental or curio interest to certain seekers of such items or to some organization. This method is time-consuming but is sometimes rewarding in terms of personal satisfaction or gratitude of others for your thoughtfulness or in actual cash. Such sorting and checking must, of course, be done well in advance to the flurried period which precedes the actual day of moving.

Some families or individuals are inveterate hoarders. The attics and storerooms of old houses afford ample evidence of this and they have on occasion proved to be treasure troves to those seeking old books, pictures, records of weather, crops, or history of a local community. A few years ago a story in an Ontario newspaper told of one woman who sought old books. Her first find of valuable books in the attic of a large farm house, encouraged her to set herself up in the business of hunting out things of interest.

Grandmother's old table lamp, with its flowered china base and shade, may seem to you utterly

Some good reasons for taking stock of the accumulation of possessions— ways to arrive at a use and value rating—calls for a resolute plan and a fitting riddance

by AMY J. ROE



Obdurate

Time and I are enemies, Or Time and I are friends; This isn't an enigma, Because it all depends.

When I am very lonely And Time drags slowly by, Then my animosity To Time I magnify.

However, when I'm happy
I take Time by the hand
And try to hold him back a bit—
To make him understand.

But Time is so contrary, He does just as he will, He either races or he creeps, He NEVER just stands still.

by Elizabeth Norris Hauer.



useless and unnecessarily bulky. Are you aware that curio shop owners can hardly keep enough of these old-fashioned lamps on hand to fill the demand? Some women will pay quite fancy prices for them and then go to the expense of having them converted into electric lamps. There is no demand for "enlarged pictures" but the frames should be removed and kept. Treated with a coat of light paint, they can be used effectively for framing a modern painting or good print. Odd pieces of chinaware, candlesticks, ornaments and trinkets should be set aside in a box for a future "white elephant sale" or given to a salvage organization, if not wanted by any relative.

If you have had the pleasure, as many have had during recent years, of viewing "oldtime celebrations" marking a special local or provincial anniversary or seeing a showing of "Brides' Dresses Through the Years" you have perhaps marvelled that so many costumes have been carefully kept for so many years. There is a story behind each one and the responding interest is stimulating both the holder and the viewer.

In Manitoba, the Dugald Women's Institute started collecting costumes representing women's fashions through the years, for local showing in order to raise funds. The "show" was such a success that other W.I. locals asked for repeat performances and it has won fame on a provincial scale. As interest in the collection mounted, the collection itself grew, as many "outsiders" contributed items and the orbit of the "show" enlarged. The models were homemakers, who contributed their time but a good fee had to be charged to cover transportation, the work of assembling, packing and unpacking the garments and the expense of keeping them in good condition. Dugald women are to be congratulated on their project and for the number of showings which by now number 70.

It may seem a tedious task to go through boxes of old letters, papers, diaries and record books. If at some time, someone connected with the family has played an active role in public affairs or important events, been one of the early settlers of the area or corresponded with those who did these things, by all means enlist the aid of someone competent to judge the value of such things and their significance in history. A letter of enquiry to the secretary of the provincial historical association or the archivist of the legislature will direct you to a good helper or probably take the job off your hands with pleasure. It frequently happens that personal letters fill in some gap of knowledge or clear up some point of dispute in the story of an important figure or the history of a part of our country.

If there are old books, especially those written by Canadian authors or by travellers in Canada, make out a list of their titles and authors and send it to the librarian of a leading university in the province and ask if such books would be welcomed as a donation. Many of the early books were issued in limited editions, have long been out of print and are welcomed as collector's items. Many new communities, schools and colleges find it difficult, if not impossible, to secure old books to add to their reference shelves. Under the National Library plan, all universities keep a list of books wanted for this purpose.

Family photos, snapshots, birth and death notice cards, clippings regarding school activities or honors, graduation-day programs, wedding invitations have a way of accumulating and add to the size of the pile, which some are loath to discard. Sons and daughters, nieces and nephews themselves may have acquired growing families and the list cover three generations. Grandmother or Aunt Susan may decide to start a scrapbook for Bob's or Margaret's branch of the family, entering items on various pages devoted to the "parents" childhood pictures, school days and home life and setting up separate sections for Bob's and Margaret's children.

In most families, there is at least one child who shows a ready interest in the family story—in what grandmother, aunt or uncle has to tell about the time "when daddy was a little boy," or of "what mother did when she was young." Some older people are quick to sense the interest of the young in days gone by and minister to it by supplying stories about people, places or houses "where we used to live," and of the possessions acquired. Invite other relatives to contribute to your scrapbook and you will have a unique record or several of them to delight the various "branches" of the family. The thought that your old keepsakes will be preserved and ready for quick reference is a satisfying one.

Perhaps you have thought of, some day, giving a niece or grandchild some piece of china, a personal ornament, a favorite chair or little table, which she admired and often handled lovingly. Why not give it to her now? Received directly, the gift will hold warm and tender memories for a sensitive child, both of the gift and the manner of giving. These elements may be lacking, if later it comes a bequest, dictated by a clause in a will, to an adult whose ardor may have cooled during the passing years through lack of association with the once-cherished object and its donor.

Flowers for Dull Days

F you have never tried the new, yet old process of drying flowers in sand, by all means give yourself the thrill of experimenting with some of your garden flowers, a special corage or blossoms from a gift bouquet,

Sand drying of flowers is as much fun as making mud pies when you were a small girl, but is a more interesting and useful hobby for an adult

by JEAN GREEN

If you have never tried the new, yet old process of drying flowers in sand, by all means give yourself the thrill of experimenting with some of your garden flowers, a special corsage or blossoms from a gift bouquet, which you would like to preserve as a memento of a special occasion. It is as easy as making mud pies. Remember what fun that was when you were small? If you like delving in sand and working with flowers, then you will find this fun, too.

You will be amazed to see how bright the colors remain and how natural the forms are. Unless you have seen some sand-dried flowers or experimented with the process, you can hardly believe that they will come out so beautifully. Beside the flowers all the materials needed are: pans, pasteboard boxes or coffee cans for the containers, and a few pounds of clean, dry sand. If you haven't any fine, clean sand on your place, get it from a local building contractor and then you are ready to launch upon the project of drying flowers in sand.

Gather fresh, well formed flowers, after the dew has dried on them so that they will be dry as possible to start with. First you will have obtained the sand and sifted it through a wire strainer or an ordinary flour sifter which has not a too fine sieve-mesh.

Warm the sand in the oven, placing it in a heavy skillet and keep it merely warm but never hot. Test it with your hand—you know the test—as with milk for the baby's bottle. Use a sugar scoop or a large spoon to shake the sand over and around the flowers.

Sprinkle the warm sand over the bottom of the container-to about one



A "general mixture" bouquet adds note of grace and beauty to table or room.

A coffee can is about the right size of container for one large blossom such as hollyhock, or certain types of iris or lily. In this case, hollow the sand in the bottom to fit the shape of the bloom, but place it stem end down rather than face down as with daisies. Fill the blossom gently with the warm sand until the petals are all covered. Hollyhocks dry out very satisfactorily.

have to be kept warm all the time during the drying process, but it will hasten the drying if it is kept fairly constantly warm. You will likely be anxious to speed up the process but do not try to hurry them along any more than just warming the sand now and then. This is one time when you just have to let "nature take its course" if you want good results. It takes from two days and nights to as much as four days for most flowers to dry thoroughly in their "sand coats." It pays to have patience and let them dry completely.

In removing the flowers from containers, after they have had time to be fully dried, be careful in *trickling* the sand off them so that you do not break or mar them in any way. Shake the sand off each one gently. If some still clings, it may be necessary to use a very soft brush and brush the petals lightly to remove all the particles.

You will enjoy making your own arrangements with dried flowers. Use pretty grasses, dried fern or tonguegrass seedpods for the filling. They can be arranged in almost any way that fresh ones are used. Attractively arranged in a vase or bowl to set on a table, mantel or shelf, it will be scarcely noticeable that the flowers are "dried." You will by this means have bright touches in a room for the dull days of fall and winter.

Another effective use for dried flowers is to make framed flower pictures to hang on the wall. Carefully selected and arranged they will look almost like a flower painting.

Cut a piece of poster board the size to fit a selected glassed frame. Wash the board over with watercolor in a soft neutral tone to harmonize with your color scheme. Unless, you have actually made these flower pictures before, you should experiment in grouping and design before cementing any of the flowers to the background board with household cement. Spacing is important as is the general design and choice of colors combined.

Take care not to let any of the cement run over the background board. Cement each flower, leaf or grass firmly down as you proceed with making the flower print. The charming and delightful effect of these colorful flower prints on the walls of your living room, bedroom or dining room will amaze your friends and be a source of real pleasure to you during the months ahead. As you work with them or study them after they are hung, your mind will be thinking out new arrangements to make for another year, of flower prints which may be used as gifts to friends or made for sale for a church or club bazaar. You may have discovered for yourself an interesting and useful hobby and win local fame as the lady "who makes flower pictures."

KEEP your eyes open at this season as you drive along the highway and country roads; as you wander along a shoreline, or over the hills and through the woods. Mother Nature is lavish with her offerings of unusual and attractive gifts, which may be put to good use in the home. With the screening summer foliage gone, we are able to see them better, both as to color and shape,

Along a water front or on a hill-side you may find gnarled pieces of driftwood or bits of twisted tree root, which you may use to make quite a "different" decorative piece for a table, windowsill or mantel. After cleaning and smoothing down, you will be surprised just how effective these pieces are. There is something of beauty about these woods, mellowed and weather-beaten as they are that adds charm and atmosphere to a room.

If there are cypress, cedars, hawthorn trees or interesting shrubs in your locality which have berries, cones or seed-pods attached, select a few branches to take home. Arranged in a brown stone jar—the kind that grandmother used for "putting down pickles," you will find winter-long delight in a pleasing centerpiece. Your friends are sure to remark: "Now why didn't I think of that?"—L. P. Bell. V



Try doing a flower picture using dried flowers for color instead of paint.

inch in depth. By shaking the container slightly, you may spread the sand evenly. Lay raceme type flowers, such as larkspurs, stocks, sweetpeas or foxgloves flat on the sand, and sprinkle more sand over them, until they are completely but not heavily covered. The light and easy touch is needed throughout.

For open-face type of flowers like the many daisies, calendula and others, cut the stems fairly short. Place the blossoms *face down*, carefully adjusting and straightening the petals and surrounding the blossom with sand in a manner as if you were molding to the flower's contour. Flowers should not be crowded nor placed two layers deep. But small ones may be tucked in the same container with sprays or long stemmed ones. When you have the container filled and the plant fully covered, set in the oven, or on the back of the top of the stove or any place where the sand will remain warm. Be sure to remember that the sand must never be permitted to get hot as that will spoil the color and the form of the flowers.

A good way to keep the sand packing warm, is to first warm the oven, then turn off the heat, and set the containers holding the sand and flowers, inside. When the oven gets cold, repeat the procedure. The sand does not



A floral print to hang in your room.



Plastic bag helps to retain moisture.

Ready Plant "Sitters"

Do you have trouble finding a home or arranging for someone to tend your plants, when you want to be away for a few days, or on an extended visit? If so, then this plan should help. All you need are some polyethylene (plastic) bags and a few pieces of string.

Prepare the plants by watering the soil around them thoroughly. Then slip the flower pot into the bag, tying the top of it around the stem. This leaves the foliage and flowers free to breathe, while the non-porous covering tends to hold the moisture in the potted soil. Plants given this protection should have enough moisture to supply their needs for as long as two weeks.

Potted flowers quickly use up the food supply, found in the small quantity of earth which the average pot holds. A good plant nutrient (there are several on the market) should therefore be added for extra nourishment. Plant fertilizers provide the necessary elements: nitrogen for good foliage, phosphoric acid and potash for well-developed flowers, strong stems and healthy roots and others for other phases of plant development. Be careful when adding fertilizer, not to overdo it. Too much can be as bad as too little. Use fertilizer sparingly, following carefully the directions given.

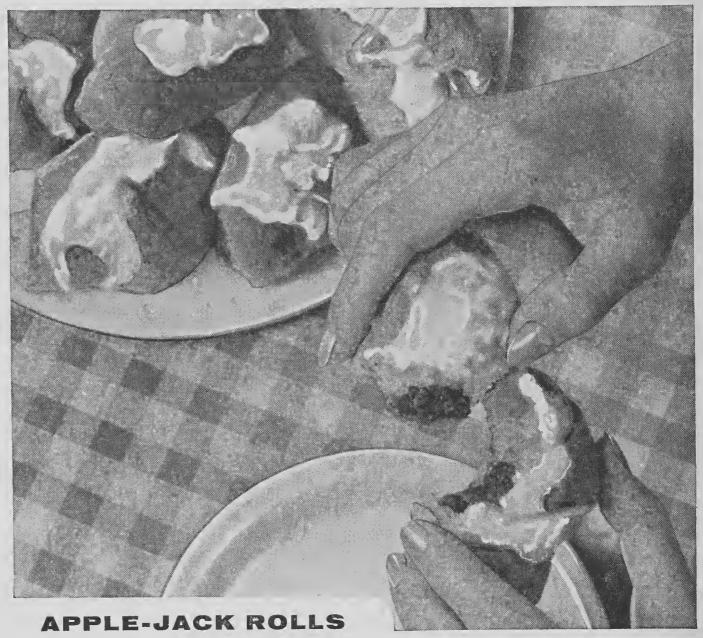
Careful watering is important if you are to have healthy plants. Too much water will cause the roots to rot: not enough may check the plant's growth or damage it. The best way to tell if a plant requires water is to feel the soil periodically. If it crumbles, when squeezed between the fingers, it needs water.—P.A.T.

Part of Family Life Explaining to little helpers

be encouraged to help with such home chores as dish-washing, dusting and bed making. If they are reared wisely, they will expect and enjoy helping mother. They also like to play with their brothers and sisters. Any 12-year-old would probably rather read a pleasant story to little brother in a big comfortable chair by the fire than to wipe dishes, even though she doesn't mind the task—unless a choice is put up to her.

(Please turn to page 50)

Robin Hood Flour the one flour best for all your baking!



1 cup apple juice (you may substitute

orange or grapefruit juice)
1½ cups Quick Robin Hood Oats, uncooked

½ cup shortening

1/3 cup sugar

1½ teaspoons salt

1 package quick dry yeast

1 teaspoon sugar

1/4 cup lukewarm water
1 egg, beaten
21/2 cups sifted Robin Hood

2½ cups sifted Robin Hood Vitamin Enriched Flour FILLING:

3/4 cup chopped dates or raisins

3/4 cup nuts, finely chopped

1 teaspoon grated lemon rind



BANDED BAG:

of fine quality cotton...paper label soaks off in minutes—no ink to wash out.

HEAT apple juice to boiling. Stir in rolled oats, shortening, sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm. Add yeast dissolved in lukewarm water. Add egg and beat well. Stir in flour gradually. Robin Hood Flour is "Bake-Tested" to give you *uniformly best* results. It always blends smoothly, perfectly. Turn out dough on floured board and knead until smooth (about 5 minutes). Let rise in warm place for 30 to 40 minutes or until double in bulk.

PUNCH dough down and let rest ten minutes. Divide dough in three. Roll each portion on a well floured board to form a circle about 12 inches in diameter. Cut circle in eight pie-shaped wedges.

FILLING: Combine all ingredients. Place a spoonful at base of each wedge. Roll up starting at widest part of wedge. Curve ends to form a crescent.

BRUSH with melted margarine or butter. Cover and let rise on a greased baking sheet until double in bulk, about 30 minutes. Bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 15 to 20 minutes or until brown.

FROST, while still hot, with confectioners' sugar icing.

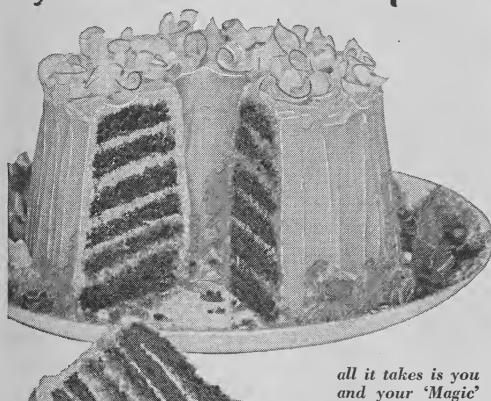
Makes two dozen of the lightest, tenderest rolls you ever baked, or your money back—plus 10 percent!

Your feather-light

Chocolate Chiffon Cake

makes these scrumptious

Mocha Dessert Layers



Dependable Magic protects all your ingredients... gives you lighter, even-textured baked goods.

CHOCOLATE CHIFFON CAKE

1 cup once-sifted cake flour

1½ teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

½ teaspoon salt

1/3 cup cocoa

% cup fine granulated sugar

5 tablespoons cooking (salad) oil

⅓ cup water

3 egg yolks

1 teaspoon vanilla

¼ teaspoon cream of tartar

4 egg whites, at room temperature

Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt, cocoa and sugar together once, then into a large bowl. Make a well in flour mixture and add cooking oil, water, egg yolks and vanilla; mix these liquids a little with mixing spoon, then combine with flour mixture and beat until smooth. Sprinkle cream of tartar over egg whites and beat until very, very stiff (much stiffer than for a meringue). Fold chocolate mixture into egg-white, about a quarter at a time. Turn into ungreased tube pan (8 inches, top inside measure). Bake in rather slow oven, 325°, 1 to 1¼ hours. Immediately cake is baked, invert pan and allow cake to hang suspended until cold. (To "hang" cake, rest tube of inverted pan on a funnel or rest rim of pan on 3 inverted small cups.)

MOCHA DESSERT LAYERS

1/3 cup fine granulated sugar I pint (21/2 cups) chilled 2 tablespoons instant coffee 1/8 teaspoon salt

whipping cream ¼ teaspoon vanilla 1 Chocolate Chiffon Cake

Combine sugar, coffee and salt. Gradually stir in whipping cream; cover and chill I hour. Beat until softly stiff; add vanilla. Continue to beat mixture until stiff. Cut cold cake into 6 layers and put together with whipped cream between layers; frost cake all over with remaining whipped cream. Chill for several hours — preferably overnight. Decorate with shredded coconut or chopped # toasted nutmeats. Yield: 8 to 10 servings.



Tasty Tarts

Treat your family and friends to these delicious, easily made tarts

NARTS are always a favorite treat whether served in tiny bite-size portions for teas or a more substantial size for family desserts. What makes tarts so much fun to make and eat is that fillings can be varied and unusual flavors combined. Creamy butterscotch, tangy lemon, fluffy chiffon and fresh fruit are only a few of the varieties. You can try different pastry too. Danish, hot water, crumb pastry and flaky pastry are among the

Tarts seem to lend themselves to special festivities. Christmas suggests mincemeat tarts; Thanksgiving brings spicy pumpkin. Hallowe'en introduces a new filling mixture-Witches' Tarts. This is really a simple orange and date combination but it is especially good for this fun-making occasion. There's no trick to making them either, for both the filling and pastry shells can be made ahead of time and then quickly filled when needed.

Surprise the family and friends with a special table arrangement for a Hal-. lowe'en meal or party. Capture the spirit of the evening with a paper and cloth witch, a cauldron made of lollipop sticks and a crepe paper fire, as shown in the illustration.

Tart Shells

Make pastry for 9-inch pie. Roll thin. Cut in 5 or 6-inch circles. Fit into large muffin pans, pressing out all the air bubbles. Turn under, flute edges; prick well with fork. Or fit pastry over inverted custard cups; pinch together at four corners and prick. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 8 tart shells.

Raisin Tartlets

1 recipe plain 2 T. chopped walnuts pastry 1½ c. seedless 1½ T. lemon juice 2 T. brown sugar

Line 8 muffin pans with pastry. Combine raisins and nuts; add lemon juice and sugar. Fill pastry-lined pans. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 15 to 20 minutes.

Peach Perfection Tarts

1 T. sugar 1/4 tsp. almond 1½ T. cornstarch extract1¼ c. syrup from 2½ c. sliced canned peaches peaches T. lemon juice 6 baked tart 2 tsp. butter shells Few grains salt Whipped cream

Mix sugar and cornstarch; add peach syrup; cook over low heat until thick, stirring constantly. Remove from heat; add lemon juice, butter, salt and almond extract. Add peaches and chill. Fill tart shells. Garnish with sweetened whipped

Maids of Honor

½ c. butter ½ c. flour 3 tsp. grated ¼ c. sugar 1 egg, slightly lemon rind beaten Jam ½ tsp. baking Pastry powder

Cream butter and add sugar. Blend in beaten egg. Sift together flour and baking powder. Add to creamed mixture with lemon rind. Line patty tins with pastry and place 1/2 tsp. jam in bottom of each. Place 1 tsp. cake mixture on top and bake in hot oven (450° F.) for first 10 minutes, then reduce temperature to moderate (350° F.) and bake 20-25 minutes or until tarts are delicately brown.



Tangy Witches' Tarts, the choice for Hallowe'en.

Caramel Cornflake Rings

1 qt. ice cream 1½ c. brown sugar 1 pt. strawberries 6 c. cornflakes

Melt butter and sugar in heavy skillet; cook until mixture bubbles, stirring constantly. Place corn flakes in greased mixing bowl, pour syrup over; toss with fork. Press into greased individual pie pans. Chill. Fill with ice cream and garnish with halved strawberries. (Any typé of fruit may be used for garnish). Makes 8 tarts.

Banbury Tarts

2 T. melted 1 egg butter 1 c. sugar 8 T. cracker dust 1 c. currants or T. lemon juice chopped raisins tsp. lemon rind Pastry 1/8 tsp. salt

Beat egg only until yolk and white are well blended and add sugar and cracker dust. Add lemon juice, rind and salt and stir in melted butter and fruit. Roll out pastry to about 1/8 inch thickness. Cut in rounds 3 inches in diameter. Moisten edges of rounds and place 2 tsp. of filling in center of each round. Fold each side over center to form pointed ovals and seal edges together. Place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven (425° F.) for 12 to 15 minutes.

Witches' Tarts

2 tsp. grated 1 whole orange 1½ c. whole dates lemon peel T. cornstarch ½ c. sugar 1 c. orange juice 1/4 tsp. salt 3 T. butter 1 T. lemon juice

Cut unpeeled orange into six sections; put through food chopper with dates, using a fine blade. Add sugar, cornstarch and salt. Pour in orange juice. Simmer on low heat for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Add lemon juice, peel and butter. Chill. Pour into small baked tarts and top with whipped cream.

Maple Syrup Butter Tarts

6 T. melted butter 2 eggs c. brown sugar 3 c. chopped 1/4 tsp. salt , nutmeats Pastry 2 tsp. vinegar ½ c. maple syrup

Beat egg only until yolks and whites are well blended. Beat in sugar and salt and add vinegar and maple syrup. Mix well and add melted butter and nutmeats. Line patty tins with pastry and fill ½ to ¾ full. Bake in a hot oven (450° F.) for the first 10 minutes then reduce temperature to moderate (350° F.) and bake for 20 to 25 minutes or until filling is firm.

Ways with Cheese

For satisfying meals and tempting snacks use the many cheese products available

by PHYLLIS A. THOMSON

ROM coast to coast Canadians are celebrating the annual Cheese Festival this month. Cheese making is one of Canada's leading industries and you will find many varieties to choose from in even the smallest food store.

There is a host of natural cheesescheddars with flavors ranging from mild to sharp; blue-veined Roquefort, Bleu and Gorgonzola, Camembert of French origin and the Swiss Goudas, Edams and Limberger. Sharing honors with the noble family of natural cheese is the equally great family of pasteurized process cheeses which have become so common to Canadian homemakers during the past few years. This latter group has widened the scope of cheese cookery bringing to home tables scores of nutritious, richly flavored foods.

Not only is cheese flavorful, a tasty addition to any meal, it is also a high quality protein, every ounce of which can be utilized. Cheese is one of the homemaker's best protein buys.

Cheese has an almost unlimited number of uses in main dish cookery—with bread, with the familiar macaroni or noodles, with vegetables, eggs, sea foods, leftovers, in sauces, soups and souffles. For snacks there are cheese pastry sticks, small open-faced sandwiches, toast fingers spread with cheese, cheese-stuffed celery and cheese wedges or cubes served with crackers. Desserts, icings and even candy can be made with the many cheese products available. Celebrate Canada's national Cheese Festival by trying some of these recipes.

Cheese Muffins

1¾ c. sifted flour 1 egg
3 tsp. baking 1 c. milk
powder 2 T. shortening,
1½ tsp. salt melted or salad
3 c. grated cheddar cheese

Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Add cheese. Beat egg. Add milk. Make a depression in dry ingredients, pour in egg and milk mixture, then add melted shortening. Stir only enough to

combine. Fill greased muffin tins twothirds full. Sprinkle with additional grated cheese. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 20 to 25 minutes.

Savory Cheese Soup

1 lb. cubed processed cheese 4 tsp. salt
4 c. butter 4 tsp. dry mustard
2 T. chopped 4 tsp. paprika
chives or onion

Melt butter in top of double boiler. Add chives and cook until tender. Add milk and cheese. Heat, stirring occasionally, until cheese melts. Season. Serve hot with crackers, and a chilled fresh fruit salad. Note: If chopped onion is used instead of chives, sprinkle 1 T. chopped parsley on top of soup before serving.

Cheese Souffle

1½ c. milk 4 eggs ½ lb. cheese ½ tsp. salt Dash pepper Dash paprika
1 c. soft bread
crumbs
1 T. butter

Heat milk, bread crumbs and butter in double boiler. Add cheese, grated or cut in thin slices and stir until cheese is melted. Add beaten egg yolks and seasonings. Fold mixture into stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake in slow oven (300° F.) about 1 hour, until souffle is firm in center. (Silver knife inserted in center of souffle should come out clean.)

Macaroni Supreme

2 c. processed cheese, shredded

2 c. uncooked macaroni

2 T. butter 2 T. flour 2 c. milk

2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce 1 tsp. onion juice 1 tsp. prepared mustard

1/8 tsp. pepper
1/2 tsp. salt

34 c. diced cooked beef or ham 44 c. dry bread

crumbs
3 T. butter

Cook macaroni in boiling, salted water until just tender, about 10 minutes. Make a cream sauce of butter, flour and milk, Add seasonings, cheese. Combine macaroni and beef, ham or chicken. Put half macaroni mixture into buttered 1½ qt. casserole. Pour half of cheese sauce over this. Add remaining macaroni and sauce. Top with crumbs and dot with butter. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) for 30 minutes. (Please turn to page 48)



Just right for Sunday supper, a light, fluffy cheese souffle.



Delightful Danish Pastry Stars

Made by a famous Danish pastry chef? Goodness, no! If you bake at home, you can create these dainty and delectable pastry treats right in your own cosy kitchen . . . they're that easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! Bake a batch of these scrumptious Danish Pastry Stars tomorrow. They're delicious!



DANISH PASTRY STARS

Measure into bowl

1/2 cup lukewarm water
Stir in

1 teaspoon granulated sugar Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's
Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into bowl

23/4 cups once-sifted all-

purpose flour

2 tablespoons granulated sugar

1/2 teaspoon salt

Shred on medium shredder

1/2 pound chilled butter or margarine

and stir into flour mixture.
Beat well

1 egg

and stir in dissolved yeast.

Make a well in flour mixture and add yeast mixture; combine thoroughly.

Chill until firm, about 1 hour. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board or

canvas. Roll out dough to a 15×25 -inch rectangle; cut into fifteen 5-inch squares. Spread each square thinly with thick raspberry jam.

Fold $\frac{1}{3}$ of square over, then over again.

Cut five slashes along one side of dough to within 1/3 inch of other side. Form into a circle, separating at slashes to form a 6-point star. Place pastries on cookie sheets; chill about 1/2 hour. Brush with slightly-beaten egg. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, until golden—7 to 10 minutes. When cold, spread stars, if desired, with following icing:

Combine 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar and 1/8 teaspoon vanilla; mix in sufficient milk to make a stiff icing.
Yield—15 pastries.



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It is good farming practice to work with your local District Agriculturist. Another good practice is to start a savings account at The Canadian Bank of Commerce. Add to it regularly; watch it grow. To keep expense records, use a current account, pay all bills by cheque; your cancelled cheques serve as receipts. Any of our personnel at our nearest branch will gladly help you open an account. Drop in soon.

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Pear Cheese Dumplings

6 pears, peeled 2 c. biscuit mix 2 T. sugar 3/4 c. brown sugar 2 T. butter

1 c. grated cheese 3 T. butter

Fluff biscuit mix in bowl; stir in sugar. Cut in butter. Add cheese and milk. Stir until dough is dampened and then turn out onto lightly floured board and knead 8 to 10 times. Roll out to 1/8 inch thickness. Cut circles approximately 6 inches in diameter. In center of each place a cored pear. Stuff cavity with combined mixture of brown sugar and butter. Cut dough around pear into star shape. Have points of star at outside rim of dough. Bring points up to top of pear and pinch together. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) for 30 to 35 minutes. Serve hot with Nutmeg Sauce. Note: Winter pears, if very firm, may need some precooking in light syrup.

Nutmeg Sauce:

1 c. brown sugar 1/8 tsp. salt

1 c. boiling water ½ tsp. nutmeg

1 c. thin cream

Place brown sugar in large frying pan over low heat. Stir constantly as it melts. Stir in boiling water slowly. Cook until consistency of maple syrup. Add cream, salt and nutmeg. Stir until well blended.

Pineapple Cheese Cake

½ box graham wafers (21/2 c. crumbs)

3 eggs, separated 1 tsp. vanilla

¾ c. melted butter 1 lb. cream cheese ½ c. butter

1 20-oz. tin crushed pineapple, drained

¾ c. sugar

Combine wafer crumbs and melted butter, mixing well. Soften butter and blend with cream cheese, then add sugar, well beaten egg yolks and vanilla. Beat until these ingredients are well blended. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Press two-thirds crumb mixture into an ungreased 9 x 9-inch cake pan. Spread half of crushed pineapple over crumb mixture, then spread pineapple with half cheese mixture. Repeat this procedure until both pineapple and cheese are used up. Top with remaining cracker crumbs making sure they are well distributed over surface. Bake at 350° F. for 30 minutes. Chill overnight before serving (12 to 24 hours).

Jiffy Fudge

2 3-oz. pkgs. cream cheese 4 c. sifted icing. 4 1-oz. squares unsweetened chocolate,

sugar

melted½ tsp. vanilla ½ c. chopped pecans Dash salt

Beat cream cheese until soft and smooth. Slowly blend in sugar. Add melted chocolate; mix well. Stir in vanilla, salt and pecans. Press into wellgreased 8 x 8 x 2-inch pan. Chill till firm. Cut into squares. Top each square with walnut half.

Pumpkin-Cheese Pie

1 9-inch unbaked \(\frac{1}{4} \) c. finely choppie shell ped walnuts

½ c. crushed corn

1 c. finely grated cheddar cheese 1/4 c. brown sugar

Combine corn flakes, walnuts, cheese sugar. Cover bottom of chilled shell. Chill while preparing filling.

Pumpkin Filling:

½ tsp. nutmeg

½ tsp. ginger

1 c. canned pump-1 tsp. cinnamon kin, drained 1 T. molasses ½ c. brown sugar ½ tsp. salt

2 eggs, beaten ½ c. milk ¾ c. evaporated milk

Combine pumpkin with sugar, salt, spices and molasses. To eggs, add both kinds of milk. Combine thoroughly with pumpkin mixture. Pour into shell. Bake in very hot oven (450° F.) and continue cooking about 45 minutes or until custard is set. Cool. Makes 1 pie.



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Town and Country Friends

by RUTH HUMPHREY

HAD lived in nice, comfortably sized cities in Indiana and Michigan, for many years before I went to a small town in Saskatchewan in February, 1918. I was a bride, beginning a new life in new surroundings, and believe me, the prairie is indeed a new country to anyone coming from a land of rolling hills, green forests, rippling streams, and frequent lakes.

I'll never forget the train ride from Winnipeg west across Manitoba and far into Saskatchewan; mile after mile completely covered with snow, endless snow, marked by the continuous line of exclamation points, telegraph wires alongside the railway line; the huddled groups of dark buildings which marked the scattered homes of farmers; and bleakest of all-the stark outline of the grain elevators, which at intervals announced that we had reached another town. I don't know why, but those elevators, always in my eyes looked forbidding. Erect and unyielding, they almost scared me.

As our train pulled to a stop alongside the little stations on one side, dwarfed by giant elevators on the other, my question was, "Does our town look like this? Is it this small?" My husband would say—"Well, all these prairie towns look much the same, but I think ours is nicer, and a bit larger."

I don't know if "our" town was any nicer than the others, but I grew to think it was, and it really was larger than many of the others. We had over 400 people in that town!

At first, I used to think that maybe some day the town would grow, but later, I came to realize that the ordinary small town on the prairie will never increase appreciably its population, because there is little reason for growth. Those towns, at regular intervals along the railroad, are no more than convenient trading posts for the farmer; a place where he can market produce, pick up supplies, and transact a minimum of business. It can support only those persons who are engaged in supplying the farmer with those services.

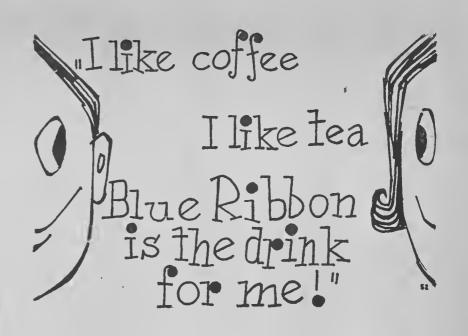
We, who lived in those towns, were positively dependent upon the neighboring farmers for our incomes. If the crops were poor, and the farmers were broke, so were we. The farmer was our financial barometer. The relations between town and country were always friendly and co-operative. The farmer needed the town and the town needed the farmer, and both were aware of the fact.

Our town organizations all had country members, who shared in all activities, as well as offices. The Agricultural Society, which one might think was strictly a farmers' organization, had many life members living in town. The same was true for our church groups, fraternal organizations, and recreational clubs. I imagine the same happy condition still prevails, and may even be more pronounced, since the majority of prairie farmers

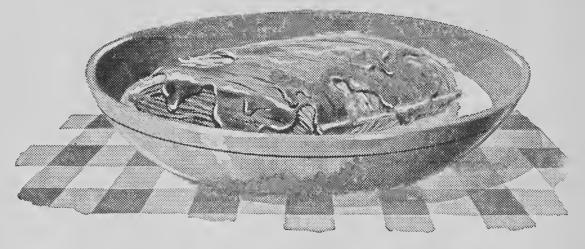
now own homes in town, where they live either during the winter months, or for the year around.

I had never previously lived in the country, but from the time I went to Saskatchewan in 1918, until we left in 1939, my life was so closely tied to that of the farmers in the district, that I felt I really was a part of farm life.

My husband had many friends in the country, and from the first we visited them. It's nice, of course, to call on our neighbors, but it's a real event to visit friends in the country. The same feeling was noticeable in



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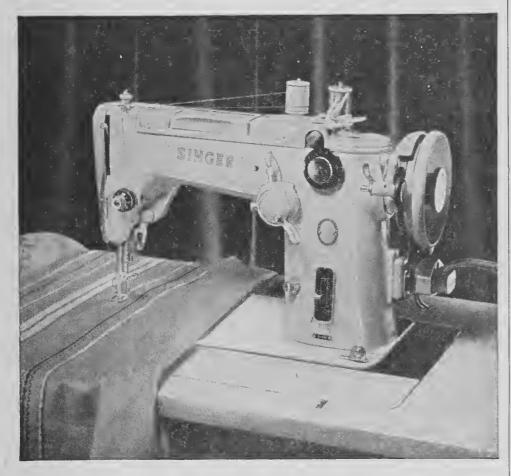
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NAME.....

our church groups. There was always something extra special about attending a meeting at the home of one of our country members. And what a happy arrangement we had when it came time for our "Fowl Supper" every fall. The country members brought in the dressed chickens, and the town ladies stuffed and roasted

When the townspeople sponsored or presented a program of any kind, we counted as much on the patronage of our farmer friends as upon those in town. We never planned to have a play, a concert, a sale, or anything of the sort during seeding or harvest time. On the other hand when Fair time came along in July, we in town entered our exhibits and turned out in great numbers to patronize the Fair. And how we all enjoyed it!

Life in a city like Vancouver has no social contact whatever with the farmer. He is as remote as if he lived in another province. This is not true of prairie cities, since the economy of those provinces is more closely linked with agriculture.

I am extremely thankful for my chance to spend a part of my life in a rural community. I learned to understand many of the problems of the farm, and to appreciate the dignity and the importance of the farmer. V

Part of Family Life

Continued from page 45

So when small Jeffrey comes into the kitchen and teases Susan "to please read a story" to him, the wise mother will wait to see what Susan will say in reply, rather than saying that the older child has first to help with the dishes. She will feel pleased and rewarded for her efforts, if Susan, quite on her own smilingly tells Jeffrey that she is busy helping mother; but that as soon as the dishes are done she will read the story to him. She may even suggest that he run upstairs, get undressed, into his pajamas, wash his face and hands and brush his teeth and then she will be ready. Mother may well delight in this evidence of thought and tact on the part of her young daughter. And she will let Susan know that she is happy

Explanations don't take long and are important in building up understanding in a family.-Louise Price

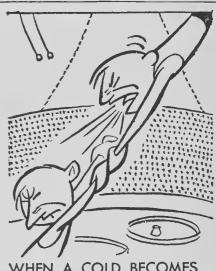


Children should help with home chores,





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Had To Watch

"For several years my two boys suffered greatly from asthma and bronchial attacks", says Mrs. A. Lamouroux, 256 Head St. South, Simcoe, Ont. "They would be weak, gasp for breath—choking, wheezing and coughing in a way to wring a mother's heart. I often had to watch my boys sit up nearly all night, unable to lie down because of the struggle for breath. Then I found out about RAZ-MAH. After 3 doses of RAZ-MAH they are relieved and have no attacks for months at a time. I certainly recommend RAZ-MAH."

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chitis and Hay-Fever with Templeton's RAZ-MAH. 79¢, \$1.50 at druggists. R-53

a Money-Saving Notebook

Keeps needed lists handy and important data recorded

by JOYCE KNUDSEN

MOST women find that a small household notebook is a great help. In the farm home it's particularly valuable. A small record book will accurately keep track of changing clothing sizes for the family, birthday dates of-relatives and friends, past Christmas gifts and other small details that shouldn't be allowed to unnecessarily clutter a busy homemaker's mind.

A few years ago, while living in the city, I paid 50 cents for a small looseleaf notebook in which to list family insurance policies, mortgage data, a basic Christmas card list and other household details. Since we moved to the country, that little notebook has paid for itself several times over. Some features of country living dictate a loose system of records for even the most easy going homemaker. For one thing, when the bulk of routine shopping must be done by mail order, I found that hard cash could be saved through simply making a pencil notation of the approximate date when each of the seasonal sale catalogs reached our house. Is anything more exasperating than to mail an order for children's summer clothes, and then a few days later to receive the summer sale catalog advertising some wonderful bargains in those very items?

Most rural families receive half a dozen of these sale catalogs during the year. It only takes a moment to mark the date of their arrival in a household notebook. That small note may save you dollars in the following years. After you have looked through the catalog, it's worthwhile to add a further note as to the most economical buys in the catalog that arrives on this date. Of course, household buying can never be completely planned ahead. There will be times when Johnny must have that parka without delay, but a good part of purchasing can be planned to take advantage of the cash savings in mail order sales.

The rural homemaker sometimes must do more sewing than her city sister. Again, money can be saved by keeping a record of the amount of fabric used in certain sewing jobs. Eleven years ago I decided to extend the life of an outdated chesterfield by making a slipcover for it. I discovered that by careful fitting and cutting, up to two yards of material could be saved. Slipcover material is expensive and that was a substantial saving. The chesterfield in question was so revitalized by the covers that twice since, I have made new slipcovers for it and each time saved several dollars through being guided by that old record of yardage.

As each of our little girls arrived in the family, we didn't have too much time to keep up records in the pink baby books given to them as gifts. A doctor-friend passed along the hint that it might be much handier in future years to record the dates of their inoculations than the day on which they first walked across the room. The lovely visual memory of baby's milestones is what matters most to the happy mother and father, but in the case of inoculations,

boosters, and illnesses, a doctor may be able to give much more effective help if you can accurately give him definite dates and ages.

When we lived in the city, charitable giving tended to be an impersonal thing. A volunteer solicitor came to the door and you dug into the household purse for a contribution. If you couldn't afford to give very much it simply meant that the donation was in smaller coin. In the country, personal ingenuity is necessarily developed to a higher degree. Because it's not possible to run down to the corner store, one values more the things at hand. Charitable giving becomes more personal. You give to the church, to a needy family, you put personal effort into a church bazaar.

You learn, too, of the satisfying charitable uses for everyday things one finds in any home. The household notebook, rather than a scrap of paper, is the ideal place to note addresses of the many organizations that do wonderful work in putting "waste materials" to work in an amazing way. Donations of old spectacles have allowed the I.O.D.E. in B.C. to furnish bedrooms in a cancer clinic. Spectacles wrapped well in paper (cases cost unnecessary postage) may be sent to the I.O.D.E. Spectacles Fund, 3026 West 43rd Ave., Vancouver 13, B.C.

The Canadian Junior Red Cross has for years raised funds for its work by selling cancelled stamps in bulk to collectors in sanatoriums, disabled veterans, and dealers. Ordinary stamps that arrive on any routine household mail quickly accumulate if torn from envelopes or circulars with one quarter-inch of paper left around the outside of the stamps. These can be sent by the cheapest rate to the Canadian Junior Red Cross, 3426 McTavish St., Montreal, Que.

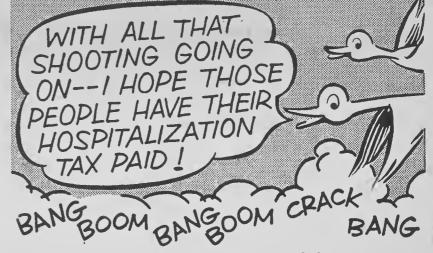
A homemaker will eventually adapt the household notebook to her own family's needs. It may start out as a ten-cent exercise book or, better still, a simple loose-leaf notebook. Its individual contents will do a big job in the farm home.

* * *

When you have finished painting a room a new color, don't clean the brush until you have brushed some of the color onto a piece of paper or cardboard. Tuck it in your handbag as a ready reference when you go shopping for new drapery or unholstery fabrics.

If the picture from your living room window is always rather hazy, take a tip from the housewives in Holland. They keep their windows sparkling with a solution made by mixing one cup of cider vinegar and one-and-a-half gallons of hot water.

The next time you wash the bath-room walls moisten them first with steam from the shower. This helps loosen the dirt and will make the job easier. All that is then required is a light rub-down with a damp sponge. Ventilate the bathroom thoroughly after to protect the paint from condensed steam.



Whether you hunt or not it's a good idea to pay your Hospitalization Tax—gives you a nice feeling of security. Make your payment before . . .

NOVEMBER 30th

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THE 1957 HOSPITALIZATION TAX RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- For each self-supporting person or a spouse
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 For every person who reaches the age of 18 years before January 1, 1957

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- For tax purposes, the family consists of the taxpayer, his spouse, dependents under 18 years, children over 18 who are incapacitated by reason of physical or mental infirmity and dependents 18 years or over, but under 21 years on January 1, 1957, who are attending educational institutions or training at a school of nursing.
- Where the total tax payable is \$22.50 or less, the full amount must be paid by November 30, 1956.
- If the tax payable is more than \$22.50, that amount is due by November 30, 1956, and the balance by May 31, 1957.

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"Want some help with your homework, Dad?"

It's a good thing young Ted is only joking.

His dad is studying the needs of families like *yours* for financial protection. If he took Ted up on his offer, the boy would be overwhelmed by problems about managing family incomes, succession duties, protecting a business against losses caused by the death of the owner... and other related matters.

Ted's father is a modern life underwriter who constantly studies the particular needs of his clients.

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THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

L-456C

Household Hints

They may be new to you but have been found useful to others
by BLANCHE CAMPBELL

THE next time you get home late from a club meeting or are rushed at mealtime, heat a can of baked beans and serve them with small browned pork sausage links and coleslaw. Takes only seconds to prepare yet gives you a delicious supper.

If you have a bit more time, try this unusually good supper dish. Serve baked beans in green peppers. If you have some cooked rice on hand you may add it to the beans. Allow about 30 minutes for the stuffed peppers to bake.

Add celery to stewed tomatoes for a wonderful pick up in flavor. If you have not already tried this combination you have a wonderful surprise in store for yourself, for they blend perfectly together making a most delicious, delightful, flavorful, quick and easy to fix vegetable to serve with meat, fish, or eggs.

I also find this an excellent way to make use of all the celery I pay for. Dice the coarse outer stalks of celery and cook them slowly in a little salted water until tender, but still crisp. Then they are added to a can of stewed tomatoes, all heated thoroughly hot, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper.

This handy reaching tool will save you from having to get up on a chair every time you wish to get something down from a top shelf, or it might be the cord on a window shade that flipped up as you went to reach. Just screw a hook into the end of your broom handle and you will have a reaching tool that can save you a lot of work.

If your luggage is old, battered, and looks the worse for wear, you can make it look more presentable before you take that trip. You can give it new life by going over it with any good leather conditioner. Then rub it well with saddle soap or a neutral cream. Glue down any loose bindings, and you will really be surprised how much better it looks.

Plaster of paris will stay soft much longer if vinegar is used in mixing it, instead of water. This keeps it in workable condition until you have a chance to use it up. And you will find that the vinegar works in just as easy as water, and the results are far longer lasting.

Borrow a bit of Junior's modeling clay and use it to bait the mouse trap. I find it better than any food I have ever used for this purpose, for it will not attract ants as food does, and it cannot be taken from the trap so easily without springing it. This makes your catch more sure. And I have found that mice really have an appetite for it too.

Never scour nickel with harsh cleaners or strong abrasives for it will wear off the nickel, exposing the copper or brass under the plating. For cleaning nickel I prefer a creamy paste that I make myself by mixing

whiting, ammonia, and warm water to form a paste. This not only keeps nickel clean and bright but it actually adds luster to the nickel surface.

You can save yourself time and bother hunting for just the right press cloth you need by attaching a pocket to your ironing board cover, large enough to hold two pressing cloths, one for light garments and one for dark. I made my pocket of plastic which keeps out dust and soil, keeping them clean longer. They are right there when you need them, and out of the way when not in use.

You can make the puffed pockets on your little girl's dresses hold their shape better and look much neater if you stuff the pockets with clean tissue paper, just as soon as you finish ironing the little dresses. Gives them a real professional look.

Here is a trick worth remembering when sending postage stamps through the mail. First dust the side which has glue with talcum powder. This keeps them from sticking together and becoming useless to the one to whom they are sent.

Glazed chintz curtains should not be wrung but allowed to drip dry. When they are just damp enough to iron press on the right side. \lor

Slipcovers should be stretched over furniture while they are still a little damp. By doing this they will dry to an exact fit and look better than when ironed. \lor

To avoid stretching a sweater when washing it be careful not to lift it while it is soaking wet. The weight of the water will pull it out of shape. To hasten the drying of a sweater, fold it neatly in a heavy turkish towel and run it flat through the wringer. \vee

Sew a wire coat hanger on either side of the top opening of your laundry bag. Then when you are ready to remove clothes from it, lift one hanger off the hook. This holds the opening firm.

It is time to bleach your clothespins when they become stained or dirty and leave marks on your wash. Put a half cup of household or laundry bleach into a pan and soak the clothespins in it until they are white. When the stains have been completely removed, rinse the pins well in fresh water and dry thoroughly, and you will not have any more trouble with them staining the clothes.

Costume jewelry that discolors the skin may simply need a good brushing with warm, soapy water. Then rinse and dry thoroughly and coat with colorless nail polish.

When cut flowers begin to wilt, give them the hot water treatment. They will revive quickly if the ends of the stems are cut and immersed in hot water. Have the water about as hot as your hands can stand.

To Brighten Your Home

Give color and interest to home surroundings with these useful, easy-to-make accessories

by ANNA LOREE

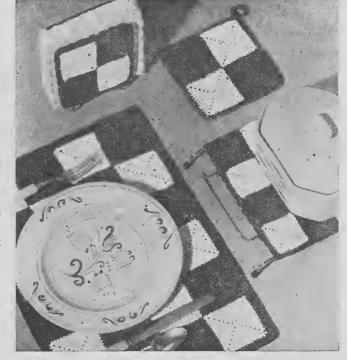


Design No. S-5868

For gifts, bazaars or your home, this apron will "fill the bill." Quickly made, this simple pattern requires only 5% yard of material. Use odd remnants of flour sacking and trim with bright rick rack for gay, inexpensive apron. Designed with front pocket to carry small items. Instructions for making pattern, cutting and sewing are included in leaflet. Materials: 5% yard poplin 36 inches wide, 23% yards broad rick rack braid in contrasting color, sewing thread. Design No. S-5868. Price 10 cents.

Design No. C-S-625

Add a decorative note to your table with colorful checkerboard set. The design is easily made by joining square motifs together. Suggested colors are Killarney green and white. Patterns for hot place mat, pot holder and wire napkin holder are included. Materials: 4 balls Killarney green, 1 ball white, crochet hooks Nos. 1 and 2/0, 1/4 yard lining material, square wire napkin holder, bone ring. Design No. C-S-625. Price 10 cents.





Design No. C-S-567

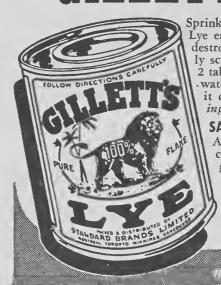
With the installation of plumbing in farm homes you will want to modernize your bathroom to be in keeping with new appliances. Here is a complete bathroom set - toilet seat cover, bath mat and scrap basket cover, bench cover, curtain and towel edgings and lamp shade cover. Materials: crochet cotton, foam rubber pillow, 2 bath towels, scrap basket, 2 parchment lamp shades, crochet hooks Nos. 2/0, 10. Design No. C-S-567. Price 10 cents.

Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.



TAKES 10 SECONDS A WEEK WITH

GILLETT'S LYE



Sprinkle in halfa regular size can of Gillett's Lye each week. It helps keep flies away, destroy contents and odors. Occasionally scrub seat and walls with solution of 2 tablespoons of Gillett's to a gallon of water. This freshens woodwork, cleans it completely, and kills disease-breedaing bacteria on contact!

SAVES MONEY ON ALL CLEANING!

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ROLL WITH THE BEST!

If you prefer to roll your own cigarettes, you'll get real smoking satisfaction with Player's Cigarette Tobacco—famous for quality, mildness and flavour, cut fine for easy rolling by hand or machine. Buy a package or half-pound tin.





Weights and Measures

Handy list when ordering supplies for Christmas baking

BOUT this time, you are possibly making plans for ordering supplies for Christmas baking. Fruit cakes and plum puddings are more flavorful, if they are allowed to ripen from four to six weeks before eating. The following list of measured ingredients and their approximate equivalent weights will assist you when shopping or baking at any time of the year. We suggest that you clip it and mount it on a card to keep in your recipe file for future reference. Often it is difficult to locate exact measurements, when you particularly want

Butter or Margarine 2	c.—1 lb
Flour, enriched, all purpose, sifted 4	c.—1 lb
	c.—1 lb
Sugar—Granulated 2	c.—1 lb.
Diowii, minij pasis	c.—1 lb c.—1 lb
Eggs—Whole Yolks 12 to Whites	5—1 c 14—1 c 8—1 c
***	c.—1 lb
Italiana Decares	c.—1 lb.
Currants 3	c.—1 lb
Dates (pitted) 2½	c.—1 lb.
Chocolate 1 s	q.—1 oz.
Outlated a same	c.—1 lb.
Spices (powdered) app. 4 tbsp	s.—1 oz.

Wax the Porch Floor

THE front and back porch comes in for a lot of hard use. To keep a newly painted porch floor glistening, looking its best and trackresistant, wax it as soon as that new coat of paint has thoroughly dried.

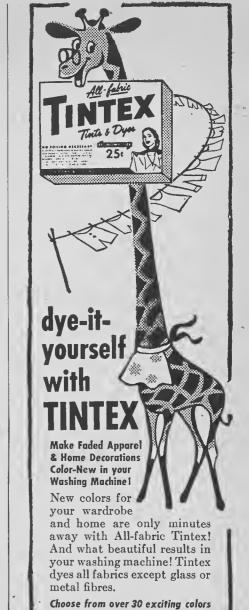
Use a waxer or polish it by hand. For best results give it a thick coat of wax, polish and then give it a second coat of wax. Let this dry and polish before allowing the youngsters to invade the area. This will prevent tracking and cut down on scrubbing. And I find that waxing the floor of the porch also helps it to shed water and makes the scrubbing job after a rain much easier.-Blanche Campbell.

File Those Negatives

F you like to take pictures of your I family and children while they are growing up, or places that you visit on your vacations, you will find that soon you have quite an accumulation of negatives. I file mine so that I can lay my hands on a negative, even after several years without having to tear up the whole place. I keep them in regular recipe boxes. To make finding a certain negative easy after a lapse of time, I index them by subject, year, and month taken. The negatives can be marked on their margins in white ink. This gives you the necessary information you want at a moment's

Clean Play Pen Cover

WHEN placing baby outside in his play pen, I fold an old quilt to fit the bottom of the pen and cover it with a piece of cotton print. This cover protects baby from the dirt, yet it is not hard to keep clean, for it can be easily removed and washed when it becomes soiled.



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book tells you all you want to know about common baby ailments... how to recognize and treat them. You'll find it so necessary, so useful, to help you keep your baby healthy and happy. Use the coupon below or a postcard or letter.

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Look for the double EE symbol on the package.

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Please send me free 96-page book: "Hints to Mothers".

Address

Corduroy . . . feature in fall fashions



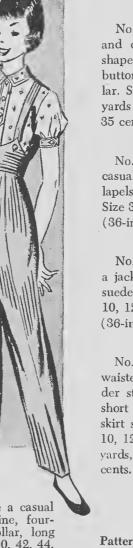
No. 1738-A winning style for any girl's wardrobe. Illustrated in new patterned corduroy, dress has slim bodice, button front, long cuffed sleeves, pert collar and full gathered skirt. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 requires 3% yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1788-An empire coat with matching slacks and hat makes child's between-season outfit. Coat features button front, slash pockets, slightly flared back with inverted pleats. Slacks have adjustable shoulder straps, elasticized waist for snug fit. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Size 4 requires 334 yards 36-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 1726-Here is a waist whittling bouffant dress with midriff interest. Has unmounted 3/4-

length sleeves, shirred midriff, gathered skirt. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires 4%

yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.



No. 1786-Paired for play . . . girl's or boy's shirt and coveralls. Coveralls feature patch pockets, Vshaped bib with shoulder strap fastening. Shirt has button front, long cuffed sleeves and convertible collar. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Size 4 overalls require 1% yards and 1% yards for shirt (36-inch material). Price 35 cents.

No. 4107-Handsome jacket and vest for Dad have casual look he will like. Note tailoring details of lapels, cuffs and pockets. Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44. Size 38 requires 35% yards for jacket, 21% yards for vest (36-inch material). Price 35 cents.

No. 4134-Just like Dad's and just as good looking, a jacket tailored to perfection in corduroy, tweed or suede cloth, a checkered or plaid vest. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Size 8 jacket requires 2 yards, vest 11/4 yards (36-inch material). Price 35 cents.

No. 1743-A perfect team for school-age miss. Highwaisted slacks taper to ankle, have adjustable shoulder straps and slash pockets. Little boy blouse has short cuffed sleeves, pert collar, button front. Circle skirt swirls to 146 inches at lower edge. Sizes 7, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 slacks require 21/8 yards, skirt 25/8 yards, blouse 1¹/₄ yards (36-inch material). Price 35

Patterns are printed with instructions in English, French and German.

State size and number for each pattern.

Note price, to be included with order.

Write name and address clearly.

Order Simplicity Patterns from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg 2, Man., or direct from your local dealer.





It's Lipton Soup so it's "All gone, Mummy!"

No need to coax them to eat when you give the children Lipton Chicken Noodle Soup. They love it! And no wonder-with those golden egg noodles, that rich chicken broth. Just what a fellow wants after a hard morning's play!

Lipton is so rich in flavor because you make it yourself-right on your own stove. It tastes home-made because it is home-made—and so quickly. Just empty the packet into rolling-boil water and in a few minutes you have rich nourishing soup that's good for the whole

And it's so handy for mother when it comes to shopping and storing. The neat foil packages are light to carry and space-saving to store.

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The Country



OCTOBER is the month when birds, animals and people prepare for winter. The birds wing their way southward, animals move to warmer territory or hunt out caves for snug winter homes. We put storm sashes on our windows, get warm clothes ready for wear and dig vegetables from the garden to store for winter use.

Hurrah for Hallowe'en! Here is how

one group of boys and girls in one small western town planned their Hallowe'en celebration. They knew about the United Nations Children's Fund which raises money to provide milk, food, clothes and books for needy children in underdeveloped countries. "Let's have a Unicef Hallowe'en," they said. (Unicef is short for United Nations International Emergency Fund). It was fun dressing up in costume-there were fairies, clowns, ghosts, witches, cowboys, pirates, and one boy dressed as a bear. Then they ran from door to door calling out, "Trick or treat for Unicef!" Kind people gave them pennies, nickels and dimes to help swell the fund, instead of the usual candies or apples. At the end of the Hallowe'en they had collected \$39.15. One boy said, "I never felt so useful in my life. How much milk will that money proann Sankey vide?" Don't you think this was a fine way to

Little Good Arrow

celebrate Hallowe'en?

by Mary Grannan

T was evening. A loon laughed and I flew down to the woodland lake. He laughed again, as he rode the rough waves of the dark waters, as easily as a birch canoe. A little Indian boy who sat at the water's edge cried out, "Stop it! Stop it! I know you're laughing at me."

The loon cocked his head and looked at the unhappy little boy. What was the matter with the little Indian? Why didn't he go to his teepee? Couldn't he see the storm approaching?

There was a crackling in the bushes, and an old Indian woman came into the clearing. "Oh, there you are, my Little One," she said to the child, "your father, the Great Chief has been worried."

She held out her hand to her little grandson. Then she saw tears in his eyes. "You are crying! Why do you

"The loon is laughing at me," sobbed the small one. "Everyone laughs at me."

"Why should anyone laugh at you, Little One? You are handsome, strong and clever, and son of the Great Chief of the Tribe?" said the old lady.

The little Indian brushed the tears from his cheeks with chubby fists. "They laugh at my name," he said.

The old woman's wrinkled face showed concern. "You mean that we call you, 'Little Nothing Yet'?" The boy nodded. "But, that is because you are young, and have done nothing

The first flash of lightning from the oncoming storm, cut across the sky. "We shall talk about your name later. Come, we must hurry, the rain will soon be upon us."

That night, the boy's grandmother went to her son, the Great Chief, "We have been thoughtless, and without meaning to be, we have been cruel," she said. "A child needs to feel important. A child has pride. He wants to feel as if he were useful among his people. With such a name as Nothing Yet, how could he feel

these things? We thought this name one of endearment, but when you think of it, my son, it is not a name one could carry proudly."

The Great Chief agreed. "We have been thoughtless," he said. "I shall talk to him in the morning.

The next morning the Chief called his little son to him. "It is time," he said kindly, "that you make a name for yourself. Chief Great Bear made a name for himself when he brought a great bear to the encampment. Strong Bow made his name because he has a strong arm, with his bow. You are keen of eye and swift of foot. You could win the name 'Swift Arrow' for yourself. Would you like that name?"

"Oh yes, my father," said Little Nothing Yet. "I would be very proud of such a name."

"Then let us agree that 'Swift Arrow' is to be your name. For every bird and beast that you bring back after your hunt, I shall put a feather in your head dress."

Little Nothing Yet was very happy. He knew every stream, lake, and forest in the surrounding country. He set about to make a strong bow and swift arrows. At dawn the next day, he left the teepee. He felt certain that by evening, he would have won a proud name for himself and would wear many feathers in his cap.

He went to the lake, where two nights before, he had heard the loon laugh. A wild goose was coasting on the waves. Little Nothing Yet took an arrow from its sheath, and raised his

The wild goose cried out, "Do not shoot me, Little Indian. I have baby goslings nesting in the rushes. I cannot leave them all alone."

Little Nothing Yet shook his head. "No," he said, "you couldn't leave your little goslings alone. I won't use my arrow on you, Wild Goose." He left the lakeshore and plunged into the forest. He had not gone far when he met a little rabbit. Before he could raise his bow, the rabbit greeted him. "Hello, Little Indian," he said. "It's a lovely morning. Do you feel the warm

Boy and Girl

sun coming through the trees? I love the sun. It's so good to be alive on a morning like this, don't you think so, Little Indian?"

"Yes," said Little Nothing Yet. "It is good to be alive on a morning like this."

"Will you stop and play with me?" asked the rabbit. "I know some fine hopping games."

"I cannot play today," said the little Indian. "I'm hunting."

"For what?" asked the rabbit.

"For feathers for my cap," laughed Little Nothing Yet.

"The bluebird has pretty feathers, and so has the scarlet tanager. They might give a feather, if you ask them," said the merry little rabbit.

The rabbit didn't understand, so Nothing Yet went on his way. He couldn't use his arrow on a rabbit that was so happy to be alive. He had not gone far before he met a busy little squirrel.

"Good morning! Good morning!" she chattered gaily. "I am having such a good morning. Look," she said, pointing to the ground, "acorns! Hun-

dreds of them! I've never found so many in one place before. I'm storing them for winter in the hollow tree over yonder. A squirrel must store nuts for winter, you know. When the snow comes and the winds blow, it is hard to find food. But I've found more than enough here. If you get hungry this winter, Little Indian, just call on me. I shall have plenty for the two of us."

Little Nothing Yet thanked the busy little squirrel. "My father gives me food," he said.

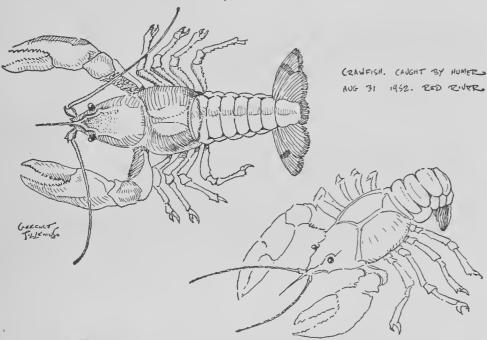
"How nice!" said the squirrel. "I have to look after myself. But I don't mind. I'm alive and well, and what more does anyone want?"

Little Nothing Yet went on his way. He couldn't use his arrow on a little squirrel who was happily preparing for winter. He came to a woodland stream, and to his surprise and delight, he saw a little brown bear sitting on a rock. He reached for his arrow. If he could take a bear to the encampment on his first hunt, his new name would be on everyone's lips. As he

(Please turn to page 58)

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 56 in series-by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE artist is always on the lookout for unusual and striking combinations of line and color. The painter who expects to find such combinations only in monumental landscapes and widespreading vistas may often be unaware of many striking subjects on a much smaller scale right around him.

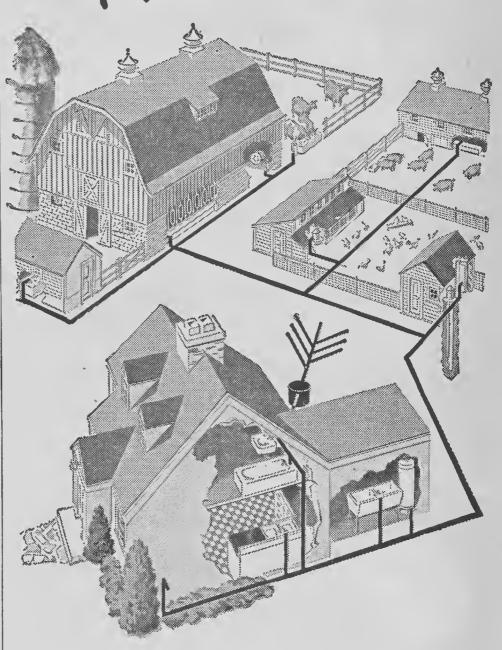
An example is the crawfish pictured in the sketch. The drawing of the many intricate segments and the proportioning of each to the whole is an engrossing study, a challenge and a joy at the same time. One must handle the pencil delicately, for where the subject is small, precision of line is important.

It is well to make some studies in color also, but if this is not possible at the time, make detailed notes on the color at the time you make the line sketch. For instance, among the many crawfish drawn at the time the sketches above were made: some were reddish, some greenish blue, some rusty grey with tiny cream dots; eyes retractable and sticking out on short stems; tips of claws bright orange yellow with yellow spine running around outer edge.

Such subjects as this are always turning up unexpectedly, and you should get them into your sketch book without delay. Butterflies, flowers, beetles, lichens—you never know where you may want some arresting piece of color in a picture to provide a contrast. A blue butterfly against a grey rock, a yellow dandelion against a clay bank—these are color accents you must store up in your picture studies against a time when you may require them.

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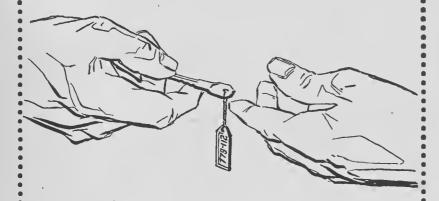
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The Country Boy and Girl

Continued from page 57

pulled the string of his bow to free the arrow, the little bear turned. He was crying.

"Please help me," he said to Little Nothing Yet. "I'm lost. My mother told me not to run away, but I did, and now I'm lost. Please help me to find my mother." Once more Little Nothing Yet lost a fine chance for a feather for his cap. He went over the hill with the little bear and found the little bear's frantic mother. She was very grateful for the little Indian's help, and said so.

Little Nothing Yet left the forest and sat near the lake until after sunset. Then he went home.

"You have been gone many hours," said his father. "The hunting must have been good."

Little Nothing Yet nodded. "It was good, my father, but I have shot nothing. I could not use the arrow on the wild goose. She had goslings in the rushes. The little rabbit was glad just to be alive. The squirrel offered to share his acorns with me, and the poor little bear was lost. I have not won a feather for my cap, nor a name for myself. I am still 'Little Nothing Yet'."

The Great Chief took the small boy in his arms. "You have indeed won a name for yourself, my son. You have shown me that you are kind of heart. I name you, not 'Swift Arrow,' but 'Good Arrow'."

Good Arrow now had four feathers in his cap: one for the wild goose, one for the rabbit, one for the squirrel, and one for the little bear that he did not shoot.

Peaceful Atoms

Continued from page 9

sents disintegration, or decay, of the atoms. Each radioactive isotope has a constant rate of decay, or what is called its half-value period. This is the period required for the isotope to decay to one-half its original value. Half-value periods range from as short

a time as one second for one or more isotopes, to as much as several months, or years. Consequently, radioisotopes suitable for tracers must have a halflife, or half-value period, long enough so that the element or process to be observed can be watched long enough for adequate study. Nevertheless, the Geiger counter will still trace almost infinitesimally small quantities of the isotope. For example, if an isotope has a half-life of 14 days, only a quarter of it will remain at the end of 28 days. After 98 days only one part in 128 will remain, or less than one per cent, but so sensitive are the Geiger counters that whatever does remain could still be traced.

WITH this tool in the hands of research workers, it has been suggested that the greatest advance has been made since the invention of the microscope. If, for example, the use of fertilizer is to be studied, a known percentage of the fertilizer is made radioactive, mixed thoroughly with the remainder and the uptake of the fertilizer as plant food traced and carefully recorded. It is possible to take an X-ray photograph of the plant itself and find out how far the radioactive fertilizer has progressed up the stem and into the leaves, and down into the roots (see illustration). Information secured in this way will eventually be utilized to the benefit of the farmer in a great many ways.

Entomologists studying the life histories of harmful insects to discover the most economical methods of control, also make use of radioisotope tracers. By this means they can follow the burrowing of a wire worm under the soil, note where it travels and arrive at a better understanding of how it gathers its food supply, or damages the crop. Systemic insecticides, those which are injected into the plant and kill the insect while it is feeding, can also be watched and the extent to which they spread throughout the plant carefully noted. Almost every time an agricultural scientist tackles any farm problem, it helps enormously to know what goes on inside the plant or animal, and find out as exactly as possible how and where the damage done affects the working of the plant or animal parts or organs. Plant pathologists, too, who study plant diseases, are able not only



Above: Pontiac (red) (l.); and (r.), light-colored mutant, with tiny red section. Below: Netted Gem (l.); and (v.), smooth-skinned mutant from the same variety.

59

to use the isotope tracer method where it will be useful, but they are in a position to co-operate with the plant breeders, in the hope of developing varieties, perhaps by means of mutations, which will possess some resistance to the disease.

Wherever livestock are produced for profit, it is of the greatest importance that as much be known of the basic biological, or life, sciences. This applies not only to genetics, which deals with breeding, but to nutrition, which has to deal with beneficial and harmful feeds and their effects on the body; to physiology, which deals with the many different organs and parts of the body and the way they function; as well as to biochemistry which studies the innumerable chemical processes that go on constantly inside the living body. Much knowledge has been gained during the past 20 years on all of these subjects, but the availability of radioactive isotope tracers opens up a greatly enlarged opportunity for much more detailed knowledge.

Dairy cattle production, for example, which is based on the ability of the dairy cow to produce milk in the most economical quantities, stands to gain very greatly in the years to come, from a more complete knowledge of various processes which ultimately lead to the production of more milk per cow, from minimum quantities of the right kinds of feed. Animal diseases too, such as acetonemia and bloat in dairy cattle, can be studied much more successfully by this method. So also can a better understanding be obtained of the process of fermentation in the paunch or rumen of the cow, as well as the digestibility of such important elements in feeds as calcium or phosphorus. Similar problems exist in poultry and can be studied with equal

A T the Michigan State College of Agriculture very interesting work has been done with fruits, and it is now argued on the basis of experiments with radioisotope tracers that plants can absorb nutrients not only through the roots, but also through the foliage, fruit, twigs, trunk, and even the flowers. It is even being suggested that trees that have been injured by the

She was hardly more affable than a cameo.—Sir Max Beerbohm.

winter may be helped to recover from this injury by giving them a proper diet at the right time. They have found, also, that cotton gauze soaked in radioactive phosphorus and radioactive potash could be wrapped around the branches of trees and that these nutrient materials will climb up a branch 18 inches to two feet, within two days. The prospect of what may be learned for the benefit of the fruit and vegetable grower from the use of radioactive isotopes is exciting.

All of these applications of the peaceful atom are, of course, quite aside from the immense possibilities of using atomic power for heating and lighting. Many millions of words have been written on this subject, and substantial progress is being made.

What all of this means to the world in general is that atoms for peace in agriculture promise to draw the world away from hunger at a more rapid pace than ever before.

For agriculture, it will mean that farmers must be better informed than ever before, to transform the new information about plant and animal production into economical farm practices. For the scientist it means an opportunity to serve agriculture and through agriculture the world of human beings, as never before. For governments, it means that while agricultural research money has paid off abundantly in the past, it will be even more profitable for society as a whole, in the future.

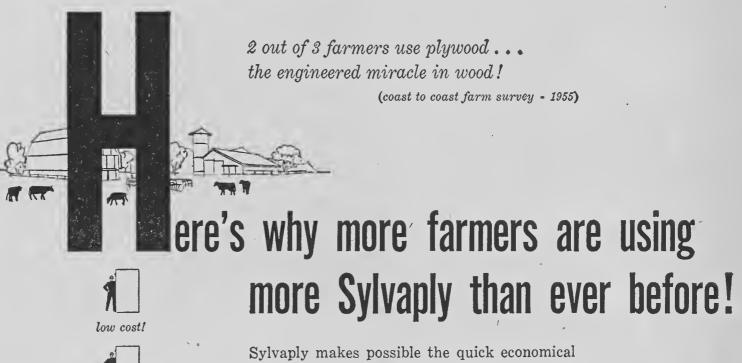
King of the Pumpkin Growers

PUMPKIN king of Ontario, according to the canning company that takes the big Hallowe'en fruit that he grows, is Lorne Puckrin, at Ajax, east of Toronto.

Mr. Puckrin, who began growing pumpkins three years ago, now prefers the crop to peas, sweet corn, or wheat, the other cash crops grown on his 68-acre farm.

Five acres of pumpkins yielded 25 tons to the acre last year, to gross him over \$1,100. The bumper crop resulted in a bigger eight-acre contract for him this year.

Careful soil testing, 400 pounds or more of fertilizer to the acre, according to need, and hand hoeing and cultivating to control weeds, make up his growth program. The crop is made into pie filling and canned for the shelves of grocery stores.



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Pepping Up Peach Marketing

Continued from page 11

their destination, and many other facts about them. The Board has direct teletype communication with Montreal and Toronto, and keeps continuously in touch with the markets there.

All payments are made through the Board office, and these are going out every week, so growers have only a couple of days, or a week at most, to wait for payment. Bulletins go out

regularly to growers, keeping them informed of peach industry developments. In fact, some say that the peach industry has made more progress during the past three years than in two previous decades.

THE central-pack receiving shed and cold storage of Allied Fruit Farms, at Beamsville, is another new development to improve the quality of Ontario's peaches, and though an independent operation, ties in with the work of the Board.

Owner C. H. Reiser built the 150 by 60-foot grading and packing sta-

tion, with an attached 35 by 70-foot air-blast refrigeration and cooling room this summer, with the financial help of local fruit growers. It relieves growers themselves of the need to sort, grade and pack their own fruit, and provides more assurance that a uniform standard is adhered to. About 25 growers were shipping 4,000 baskets a day into the house this fall.

The peaches go right from tree to cold storage, where, in 24 to 48 hours, the temperature can be lowered from field heat of close to 100 degrees, to down around 50 degrees. Then the fruit is run through the automatic

sizer, and packed by hand in the required containers. It can be shipped directly, or held briefly in the cold storage with little loss. Shipments were being made to points as far distant as Charlottetown in the east, and Regina in the west.

A Man and His Dog

Continued from page 13

There are few better driving dogs in Britain today than Moss, and his control of the sheep during this stage was just sheer delight. Later, in the ring, there came the first hint of a mistake, when Redpath all but allowed a marked sheep to get away with the rest. However, he soon rectified the error, and when the sheep entered the final pen there was a roar from the Scots, to indicate that they felt sure the championship was once more going north of the border.

Still, Welshmen pinned their hopes in miner Harry Greenslade, but he failed to reproduce his previous day's form; and although Tom Longton tried hard with his second collie, Mossie, he was unable to pull it off. The final result was that George Redpath was first, with Moss (216½ points out of a possible 240); Tom

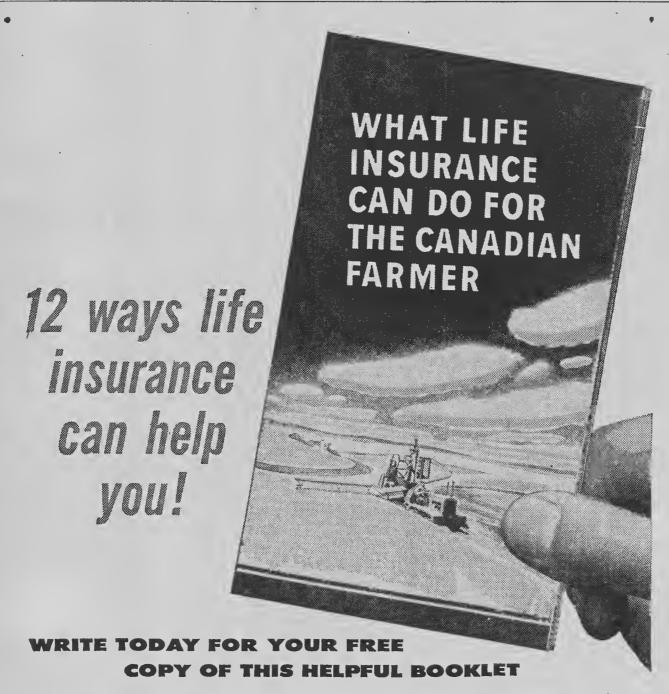
Nobuddy ever fergits where he buried a hatchet.—Frank McKinney.

Longton was second, with Bute (203½), and Meirion Jones third, with Tibbie (190½). Not only did Redpath become supreme champion, but he also was the first man ever to win both that title and the Hired Shepherd's championship at the same International trials.

The breeding of an International championship-winning collie is always interesting. Moss is a son of W. J. Hislop's Sweep, and so traces back to James M. Wilson's own Cap, perhaps the most outstanding sire of recent years. And Cap, of course, goes back to some of the most aristocratic blood in the breed, including that great bitch, Loos II. Not only that, but the same line is also prominent in North America and is found in such noted trials' winners as Mr. Arthur Allen's (McLeansboro, Illinois) Rock and Nell, and Mr. Palmer's Tweed, which won four successive Pacific Coast championships.



J. M. Wilson, a champion nine times, watches the others on this occasion.



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Science And the Farm

Growth controller, new antibiotic, puffed wheat board and some other modern marvels

William D. Stuart, an Ohio inventor, has patented a chemical compound which is said to either stimulate or impede the growth rate of a very large variety of plants. Compounds which contain under one per cent of certain acids work as growth stimulants or retard growth. Higher concentrations alter the growth characteristics of the plant so much that it dies. It is claimed that this compound may be applied to seeds and tubers to stimulate germination, or to inhibit sprouting, or stimulate root development. It is also claimed that it can be used to fortify fertilizers and plant food, or aid in the development of seedless berries and fruit. Some chemical!

One of the possible disadvantages of using antibiotics is that since these organisms feed on other bacteria, they may also destroy beneficial bacteria while they are striking at disease-producing agencies. Research workers at the University of Wisconsin have discovered a new antibiotic called oligomyein, which not only attacks many plant disease fungi, but is harmless to bacteria. It is said also to be highly stable when used in the soil against plant diseases. Most other antibiotics lose their potency very quickly if applied to the soil.

A Washington research scientist has developed a construction material, strong, light, waterproof and insulating, from expanded and compressed wheat. It is reported that the puffed wheat board can be faced with metal, wood or plastic to look somewhat like present construction materials made from sugarcane, bagasse, wood chips, paper and plaster.

The Maritime Regional Laboratory of the National Research Council of Canada, which was opened at Halifax in 1952, has been trying to find new uses for the seaweed along the coast. It was recently reported that cheap animal feeds, and a combined fertilizer and soil conditioner can be made from these seaweeds, which are dried and ground to form a meal fed to poultry and bacon hogs. The sea-

weed meal can be used as a substitute for certain feed elements such as ground oats. The mineral content of the seaweeds is high, which makes them suitable for use as a fertilizer. Also about 40 per cent of the meal is a carbohydrate containing polysaccharides, which hold moisture in the soil and serve as soil conditioner.

Scientists of the National Academy of Sciences and of the U.S. Department of Agriculture have found that sheep and goats will breed out of season, if the length of their day is shortened. These animals normally breed in the fall, during the period of decreasing daylight. The scientists discovered that if the animals were kept in rooms with controlled light, many would breed in the spring and summer to produce lambs and kids in the fall, although the birth weight of the fall lambs was less than those born in the spring. Likewise, deaths at birth were more frequent, as well as during the first month of life.

Deep rooted grasses resist drought. Research workers have checked the depth of root growth by planting grass inside squares and using radioactive phosphate fertilizer placed at various depths in the soil. When the roots reached this radioactive phosphate layer it could be detected by a Geiger counter placed near the above ground parts of the plant. Certain southern grasses go down to considerable depths and were therefore more drought resistant. Others penetrate much more slowly.

Hybrid vigor apparently works with honeybees as well as with corn and poultry, or pigs. Two bee breeders reported not long ago to the American Institute of Biological Sciences that the honey production of hybrid bees ranged 17 to 29 per cent higher than that of their parents, while egg laying increased more than 35 per cent. They exceeded the average performance of standard honeybee stocks by 16 per cent for egg laying and 23 per cent for honey yield.



These men are preparing to feed 250 people at the Turkey Broiler Festival organized by the Outario Turkey Association, at Fanshawe Park, near London.



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Co-ops' Share Of Farm Markets

THE importance of co-operatives in farm marketing is shown by reports prepared recently in Canada and the United States. The Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture shows that in 1953-54, Canadian marketing cooperatives handled 30 per cent, by value, of all farm products sold. Tobacco tops the list with 90 per cent, and wool is a close second with 85 per cent. Grain leads easily in the major farm products with 55 per cent of the market, fruit and vegetables total 28 per cent, dairy products 22, livestock 15, and poultry and eggs nine per cent; 36 per cent of maple products were sold co-operatively, and 35 per cent of the honey.

In comparison, the U.S. Farmer Cooperative Service reports that 24 per cent of all farm products were marketed co-operatively, including 60 per cent of dairy products, 30 per cent of grain, 25 per cent of fruit and vegetables, 20 per cent of cotton, with livestock, tobacco, poultry products and wool all exceeding 10 per cent of their respective markets.

Saskatchewan, where the basis of reckoning is volume instead of value, the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development has released figures which show the strong influence of co-operative marketing on the farm economy of the province. Co-operatives handle 66 per cent of dairy products, 51 per cent of grain, 40 per cent of cattle and calves, 32 per cent of hogs, 33 per cent of sheep and lambs, 59 per cent of poultry, and 43 per cent of eggs.

Consumer co-operatives have presented a problem in Saskatchewan with their entry into the major appliance field. It is the problem of financing purchases by members and patrons through credit unions. But this is not difficult where a wellestablished credit union works alongside the co-operative. The purchaser completes a conditional sales agreement with the co-operative, which is then assigned to the credit union as security for funds advanced under the line of credit. Subsequent payments are then made to the credit union, but the co-operative assumes responsibility in the event of default.

This method is recommended for placing all credit transactions on a uniform basis, and is the most practicable way when purchasers are not members of the credit union.

Co-operative schools have been well received in Saskatchewan. Six of these, each for one week, were held in July, and were attended by a total of 457. The course includes instruction in the organization and operation of co-operatives and credit unions, and discussion of farm problems.

A breakdown of credit union loans in the province during 1955 has shown that loans for buildings and improvements took 26 per cent of the total; for machinery, cars, trucks and repairs, 19 per cent; consolidation of debts, 13 per cent; and loans for farm operating expenses, 11 per





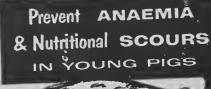
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Crested wheatgrass boosted carrying capacity for this Saskatchewan farmer.

AND taken over for a community pasture generally contains both abandoned farm fields and native grassland. Because the fields have already been broken, they are usually sown to cultivated grasses, which come in fairly rapidly and form areas of heavy production within the pasture. When the area is reopened to cattle, these fields bear the brunt of the initial heavy grazing, and give natural grasses a better chance to recover.

Clifford Shiriff Jr., who farms just north of Swift Current, Saskatchewan, is one of several stock raisers who have effectively applied this practice to their own operations. A 1953 poultry graduate of the University of Saskatchewan, Cliff fed 60 head of beef calves over winter, and, in the spring, obtained 500 turkey poults to raise in confinement.

Cliff's father (Clifford Sr.) farms next door, and the two units are operated as one. The elder Shiriff raises sheep and a few pigs, and has the cultivated land, while his son has about 200 acres of pasture. This partnership works out very well, the cultivated land supplying the winter feed, while the pasture takes care of stock needs for the grazing season.

TO increase the production of his pasture, Cliff sowed 40 acres of it to crested wheatgrass, a move he has never regretted. "That 40 acres of cul-

tivated grass has just about doubled our carrying capacity," he said. "I grazed 40 head on there all season, and there's no sign of damage to the pasture. The cattle stay on the crested wheat as long as they can, which gives the native grass plenty of time to develop. When they start on the natural grass, the crested wheat gets its chance to come back. This keeps the whole pasture in balance."

Feeders on the Shiriff farms get a daily winter ration of five pounds of brome-alfalfa hay, ten pounds of oats, and half-a-pound of protein concentrate. If any extra roughage is needed they are fed oat straw. Like most stockmen, Cliff learned the value of extra feed supplies during the past winter. Although the quality of their feed was good, the Shiriffs had used up just about all their hay by winter's end, including reserves.

Another thing Cliff intends to have is a good livestock shelter and water supply. Not having a well, he had to drive the stock down to a spring on his property twice a day during the winter, which was hard on the animals in very cold weather. This year he began to build a new road into his place, construct a pole barn, and put in a proper water system. The barn will be used for feeder cattle over winter, then house turkeys in the spring and summer when the stock is out on pasture. Eventually, Cliff hopes to have about 200 feeders, 1,000 turkeys, and 1,000 chickens. Based on the experience gained so far, however, his pasture land will always include a field or two of cultivated grass.

Less Labor on This Dairy Farm

TWO investments in equipment last year replaced one hired man on the farm of Morley. Williams and his son Robert, at Bloomfield in Prince Edward county, Ontario. To streamline their 30-cow dairy operation, they installed a mechanical gutter cleaner. They also invested in a power saw to speed winter woodcutting in the bush.

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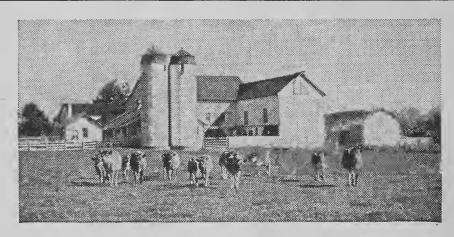
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Farm Comment



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suffered poor health last winter. But still, Robert and one hired man handled the work.

The Williamses are striving to boost their income, too, and the one weak point they see now is the inadequate price for milk. Only their winter production goes at fluid milk prices to a Picton dairy. Summer milk goes at manufactured rates. The Toronto fluid milk market, reaching its giant tentacles out great distances from that metropolitan area, is close to Picton now. The Williamses and others hope to lure it all the way, before long.

Present price structure means that even their 30-cow herd can't support the Williams family adequately, by itself. Cash crops, therefore, have become a vital part of the farm program. This year, they were growing six acres of tomatoes, six of peas and six of sweet corn, along with about three acres of berries for local canneries. These high-labor crops mean an extremely busy work schedule in summer.

Australia's Five-Year Plan

The L.A. Handiwelder— complete Oxy-Acetylene Welding

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by THOMAS DUNBABIN

TEVER, perhaps, have so few fed and clothed so many as in Australia. That continent now produces a quarter of the world's wool (half of its fine Merino wool), 125 million bushels of wheat for export, and rapidly rising quantities of other foodstuffs. This is being done with practically no increase in farmers and farm-workers, but the number of tractors on farms is thrice as great as in 1939.

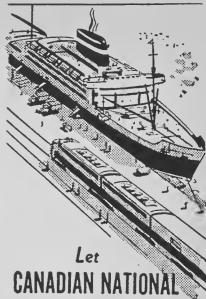
In 1952, the Minister for Agriculture, John McEwen, announced a Five-Year Plan that called for an overall increase of 24 per cent in the output of wheat, lamb, oats, barley, tobacco, linseed and some other products. By 1954, the over-all increase was estimated at 22 per cent. It is expected that with reasonably good weather conditions, the increase at the end of the five years will be 27 per cent, not 24.

The greater production of wheat is due to higher yields rather than to increased acreage. The Wheat Board finds some difficulty in securing markets for the export surplus from the

It's no disgrace t' be poor, but it might as well be.-Frank McKin-

last harvest, reaped in December and January. It has given special credit conditions to Poland and hopes that a new trade agreement with Indonesia may give a market for flour. Efforts are being made to sell more wheat to India, the Middle East and Germany, as well as to Britain.

The guaranteed price for export wheat is \$1.46 a bushel while the home consumption price is \$1.49. A Stabilization Fund is supported by a levy of 17 cents a bushel on all exports, whenever the price exceeds the cost of production by that amount. The levy is 20 cents on wheat from Western Australia, on the ground that freight charges are lower as W.A. is nearer to the markets. The maximum amount of the Fund is set at \$45 million. Any surplus above that is to be repaid to growers. If, and when,



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the price of wheat exported falls below the minimum set, the farmers are to receive subsidies out of the Stabilization Fund. If they should chance not to have enough in the kitty, the Australian Government will make good the payments. So far, no payments have been needed.

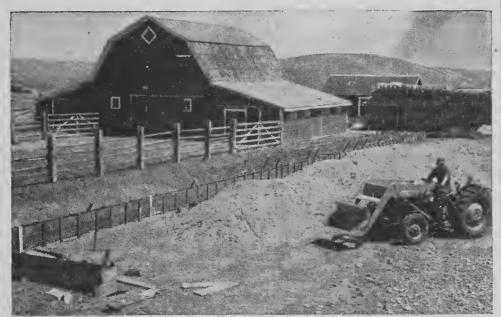
Prices of butter and cheese are guaranteed at rates fixed on the cost of production. The price applies to butter and cheese used at home, plus exports to the amount of 20 per cent of the home consumption. Profits on exports in excess of the guaranteed prices go to a Stabilization Fund. The Government pays factories subsidies up to \$32 million a year to make good losses, if the prices for butter and cheese leave a loss on the amounts paid to milk suppliers. Exports of butter for the 12 months to end of June 30 next are expected to be 112,000 tons, mostly to Britain. The increase in the production of milk has not kept pace with that in some other commodities.

Most of the exports of beef, mutton and lamb go to the United Kingdom, under a 15-year contract that will run to 1967. Markets for mutton and the increasing production of lamb will be sought in Canada and other countries. Before the war, every Australian ate on an average 253 pounds of meat a year, but this has now fallen to 210 pounds.

In fact, the more Australians there are, the less each of them eats. Since 1939 the population has risen 32 per cent, but the amount of food consumed has risen by only 26 per cent. Since the beginning of the Five-Year Plan, production has far outstripped population. Perhaps the million immigrants who have reached Australia since the war have smaller appetites than the native-born whom Kipling once called "five-meal meat-fed man."

This Cattleman Builds His Own Barn

Shortage of hired help and high building costs led this Saskatchewan farmer to do the job himself



[Guide photo

Mcl LaCasse of Ardill, Saskatchewau, prepares the site for pouring the concrete floor of his new barn. He aims to make cattle chores a one-man operation.

THE scarcity of hired help and high labor costs, persuaded Mel LaCasse of Ardill, Sask., to design and build his own barn, and equip it to handle his registered Herefords himself during the winter.

The barn, which took shape this summer, is of the quonset type, 120' by 40', designed to hold 125 head. He has another barn for 40 calves. In the center of the new one there will be an 80' V-shaped self-feeder. This will hold enough chopped feed to carry his herd through the winter, with the help of grain and minerals fed separately. The self-feeder will allow ample room to drive the tractor around it. In addition, there will be a self-watering system, reducing the chores to a minimum.

All the ideas have been thought up by Mel LaCasse, and apart from some help with levelling the site of the barn, in readiness for pouring the concrete floor, he has planned to complete the job without any off-farm assistance.

LaCasse has 125 registered Herefords for breeding stock. He built straw sheds to house them last winter, and all came through, with the addition of 45 calves. He went into Herefords in 1945, buying a farm in the same district, where his father homesteaded in 1910.

The cattle operation occupies twoand-a-half sections of pasture, but is only part of his total enterprise. He has a seeded acreage of 13 quartersections, mainly in wheat and barley, and was able to ship six carloads of malting barley last fall. He also sows about 100 acres of flax each year, and 200 to 300 acres of hay, chiefly brome and crested wheatgrass. Another 30 acres produce alfalfa, and still other acres grow oats for feed.

It is worth noting that a man like Mel LaCasse, with a sizeable operation, has seen fit to simplify his cattle handling to such an extent. The difficulty of obtaining hired labor, and the importance of keeping costs down, when the trend of prices has been downward, have made larger farm operators particularly sensitive to the need for economical production. V



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Agribusiness

THE present situation of agriculture in Canada, and for that matter in the United States, merely points up changes that have been taking place over a long period of years. When, after the election of 1878, the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald drew from Sir Alexander MacKenzie the bitter comment that "the heart of a Tory is desperately weekid and full of guile," Canada was approximately 80 per cent rural and largely self-sufficient. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were nearly 30 years unborn. The so-called Reil Rebellion, and the completion of the C.P.R. were about a decade away, and the export of the first wheat from western Canada to Britain occurred in the same year.

Today, with a population of 16.5 million people, less than 20 per cent are rural farm folk. The farm cash income of Saskatchewan on occasion exceeds that of Ontario, where roughly 45 per cent of farm cash income is derived from livestock. Despite some poor crops and declining prices, Canada's farm cash income for the 1953-55 period averaged better than \$2.5 billion.

These changes, however, striking as they may be, are significant of developments which now bare hardly on the farmer. His relative voting strength is now but a quarter of what it was. He is no longer self-sufficient. The village blacksmith has virtually disappeared; and the local wagon shop is but a memory. The grist mill has been replaced by a mixing plant, and a centralized feed distributor. The local butcher has been largely displaced by the multi-plant, meat-packing corporation. Commercial fertilizers overshadow the barnyard. The chemical age has brought chemicals which can be fed to the plant and kill insects from the inside.

These and many other facts face agriculture today. Many farmers are not fully aware of them, or their significance. They are, however, all too well aware of the fact that the mechanization of the farm has transformed agriculture from a partcash, part-credit basis, to a predominantly cash basis. They know that as machinery becomes more and more necessary, they are themselves more and more dependent on the owners and workers in large implement establishments in large distant urban centers. It is the same with the supplies of commercial fertilizers, chemical weed killers, and commercially mixed feeds. As a result of unionization, wage spirals have hit the farmer in a vital spot, by contributing materially to an advancing price level at a time when the farmer himself is plagued and puzzled by surpluses of his products. When the economy in general is booming and bursting at the seams, and when the average urban citizen never had it so good, the average farmer faces a seriously shrinking, or disappearing, gap between income and costs. As an individual he is comparatively helpless beyond the boundaries of his own line fence. As an organizer of his own industry, in common with his fellows, he lacks insight, adaptability, and persistence. The truth is, that there has developed over the years, between agriculture and urban industry, a mutual responsibility arising out of interdependence, which is as generally unrecognized as it was inevitable.

Dr. John J. Davis, Director, Program in Agriculture and Business, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University, has applied to this peculiar situation the rather awkward, but descriptive name "Agribusiness." It means, to quote the originator, the type of national economy which "has come about by the gradual dispersion of functions from agriculture to business, particularly those relating to the manufacturing of production supplies, and the processing and the distribution of foods and fiber products." In view of Dr. Davis,

"the basic solution of the so-called farm problem is balanced progress—progress which can bring with it unprecedented opportunity for both the farming and the business phases of agribusiness." V

One Way to Begin

ONE day toward the end of September, Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for president of the United States, made a major farm speech at Newton, Iowa, during the National Plowing Match. Among many other things designed to catch the favorable attention of a farm audience, he said:

"As I have travelled around this nation I have been deeply disturbed by the lack of understanding of the farmers' problems . . . I think it is time somebody told the rest of the country the truth about farming . . . Many people don't fully understand the uncertainties of farming, and the necessity for price stability . . ."

Earlier, in Britain, the Duke of Edinburgh convened at Oxford University early in July, a conference of 300 industrial and trade union leaders drawn from 34 countries in the Commonwealth, to discuss the human problems arising from industrialization. The Conference reported as one of its principal conclusions regarding agriculture, that agricultural prosperity is everywhere the basis of the prosperity of industrial societies.

In Canada, as in the U.S. and elsewhere, agricultural problems have been very inadequately set out for the people of our urban centers, who now number about four out of every five Canadians. Some time ago, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce suggested a joint conference with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The invitation was accepted, with stipulations. For our part, we doubt that such a conference could accomplish much. For some time, however, we have felt that much good would result from the getting together of a relatively small number of leading representatives of the industrial and commercial life of Canada, with an equal number of Canadian farm leaders, in what is commonly spoken of as a "workshop." Such a group would meet for from one to three days, and be exactly what the name implies, a working group, whose efforts would be solely devoted to a serious attempt to reach an adequate understanding of each other's attitudes, mutual problems and relationships.

It seems to us that some development in this direction is highly desirable in the present state of disparity between the returns which agriculture has been able to secure during recent years and the high level of prosperity that has characterized the remainder of the economy. We suggest the "workshop" idea, as a preliminary move toward a better and more general understanding of such interdependence as exists between rural and urban life in Canada at this time. Thirty or forty people meeting thoughtfully and studiously for sufficiently long to achieve a fairly common understanding and appreciation, could do much, eventually, to create a more general understanding, and conceivably influence the future course of policy and events. V

Economics of Agriculture

CANADA'S export trade for the first six months of this year was up 11.6 per cent in value to more than \$2.3 billion dollars, or within ten per cent of the total annual farm cash income of Canadian agriculture over the past three years. Last year, Canada's gross national product, or the combined value of all goods and services produced, achieved a level of \$26.4 billion, and a further rise to a rate of \$29.5 billion occurred in the second quarter of this year.

These encouraging figures, while satisfying with respect to the national economy, are less satisfactory when viewed in relation to the economics of the agricultural industry. By 1938, total world production of all commodities had increased by about a third from 1938, but the physical volume of world trade had no more than regained the prewar level. By 1955, world exports of manufactures were approximately 75 per cent greater than in 1938, but the quantity food exports had increased by no more than 10 per cent. It is evident that

inequality in the rate of increase is due to a combination of many factors, including increase in population, the comparative inelasticity of demand for some of the more stable farm products, an increase in standards of living, combined with a tendency to spend more on non-essentials, and the tendency of many food importing countries to make themselves more self-sufficient in food production with the aid of uneconomical subsidies. Whatever the effect of each individual factor, the combination for Canada resulted in a situation in which, according to the World Economic Survey, 1955, published by the United Nations, agriculture lost 18 per cent of its labor force between 1941 and 1951. At the same time, manufacturing and the service industries each gained 44 per cent, to produce an over-all gain of 26 per cent in the total number of economically active persons.

In short, the unbalanced condition between agriculture and manufacturing in particular, is evident in almost every direction: in the rate of increase in production since pre-war days, in the growth of exports, the increasing differences in the size of enterprise, the course of prices, ability to command the services of labor and capital, and ability to regulate supply to demand. All these appear to warrant the suggestion that the time is overdue for a serious and studious appraisal of the lack of balance between agriculture and the remainder of the economy.

Forestry in Canada

FORESTS are one of Canada's most impressive and most valuable natural resources. The pulp and paper industry is today the largest of all Canadian manufacturing industries. According to a statement made at the National Forestry Conference held in Winnipeg last month—the first since 1906—the net value of production from Canada's forest industries each year is more than ten per cent of the total of net national income. They supply more than a third of Canada's domestic exports, and contribute over a billion dollars annually toward a favorable balance of trade.

A statement from the National Research Council reports that to the end of August this year, the damage caused by the 4,809 forest fires reported thus far, destroyed the tree growth on two-and-a-quarter-million acres, exclusive of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Aided by the Federal Government under the Canadian Forestry Act of 1949, all but two of the provinces have been engaged in an inventory of forest resources. The Hon. Jean Lesage, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, has also offered federal assistance in the development of adequate fire protection. Forest lands, as such, are under the control of the provinces, and forest conservation policies, therefore, may differ as between one province and another. Nevertheless, the prospect is that forest management will be given more attention in the future than it has been accorded in the past. The recent National Forestry Conference, sponsored by the Canadian Forestry Association and the Canadian Institute of Forestry, will have served a most useful purpose, if it results in a common purpose to preserve and enhance the social and economic welfare of this resource, with which Canada has been so generously provided.

Some mention was made at the Conference of the development of tree farms, and the desirability of a more economical and, therefore, more profitable use of woodlots. Where these are available and are given care as a renewable asset, they can, as has been demonstrated many times, be made profitable. Unfortunately, not enough attention has been given to the possibilities in this direction. British Columbia has devoted some attention to the development of tree farms, and in the hardwood country of eastern Canada there are probably thousands of farms with small acreages of woods that, with a comparatively small amount of attention, could be made revenue producing. It is a reasonable assumption that as the price of farm land increases, it will be more and more costly to leave even small acreages of tree-bearing land uncared for and neglected.